# The New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

### Yazoo City Again Captured, with 2,500 Prisoners.

### The Cabinet Be Kalb Blown Up by a Torpedo.

### About a Dozen Steamers Burnt by the Rebels.

### Joe Johnston Besieged by Gen. Sherman at Jackson.

### Probable Capture of His Force, 20,000 Strong.

### Gen. Ransom, with a Large Force, Gone Up the Red River.

### A Premeditated Attack and Repulse of our Forces.

CAIRO, Monday, July 20.

From D. P. PARKER, who left Vicksburgh on the 16th, we get the following:

Yazoo City, which was held by about 600 rebels, was captured by the Federals, under Gen. Hawkins, on the 13th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The gunboat *DeKalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water. She will be raised. No lives were lost. The rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo.

Gen. TAYLOR has been relieved of his command by Gen. SHERMAN, it is stated for disobedience of orders, and peremptorily attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 12th, and was repulsed with a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded.

Gen. SHERMAN is besieging Johnston at Jackson, who is supposed to have 20,000 men. It is said that Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburgh with rebels sick and wounded for Mobile and New-Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, convoyed by gunboats, has gone up the Red River, under command of Gen. RANSOM. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence, it is reported, are suffering considerably from sickness.

REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPATMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Port-au-Bleu Harbor and Vicksburgh,
JULY 14 and CAIRO, July 21.

HON. GIDEON WELLES—Sir: Hearing that Gen. JOHNSTON was fortifying YAZOO CITY with heavy guns, and gathering troops there for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his army from the Yazoo country; also that the remainder of the enemy's boat transports were then showing a possibility of his attempt to escape, Major-Gen. GRANT and myself determined to send a naval and military expedition up there to capture them. The *Baron DeKalb*, *New National*, *Kenwood* and *Signal* were dispatched, under command of Lieut. Commanding JOHN G. WALKER, with a force of troops numbering 4,000, under Major-Gen. FRANK J. HERRON. Pushing up to the city, the *Baron DeKalb* engaged the batteries, which were all prepared to receive her, and after finding out their strength dropped back to notify Gen. HERRON, who immediately landed his men, and the army and navy made a combined attack on the enemy's works. The rebels soon fled, leaving everything in our possession, and all are in four of their finest steamers that ran on the Mississippi River in times past. The army pursued the enemy, and captured their rear guard of 500 men, and at last accounts were taking many prisoners. Six heavy guns and one vessel, formerly a gunboat, fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war.

Unfortunately, while the *Baron DeKalb* was moving slowly along, the ram fell in a torpedo, which exploded and sunk her. There was no sign of anything for the Mind to be seen. While she was going down another exploded under her stern.

The water is rising fast in the Yazoo, and we can do nothing more than get the guns out of her, and then get her into deep water, where she will be undisturbed until we are able to raise her. The officers and men lost everything.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

### THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

#### A Retrospect—The Value of our Gunboats to the Southwest—A Big Scare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Friday, July 17, 1863.

It is but little more than a year since, as representative of the TIMES, I first reached this much-abused town of Cairo; and yet, in that time, most important changes have occurred in the Valley of the Mississippi. Then Price and McCulloch, with immense forces, threatened the annihilation of Union rule in Missouri; Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee were held still over-run by the Confederates. Only twenty miles below here Guy had blockaded the Mississippi, and from this point to the mouth of the noble river that bold undisputed possession of every inch. GRANT, a new name among the crop of Brigadiers, had not been heard of as yet at this place. He was unknown, or, if he was at all, was regarded in the public mind with rank passing recollections of one who had suffered an overwhelming defeat at Belmont. In the river lay a small fleet of unwieldy-looking mud-scows, the conception of Attorney-General BATES, and the object of the jest and ridicule of the entire North. Everywhere frowning guns and massive earthworks guarded the avenues, and bade our approach to Dixie.

To-day it is different. The commander, who had just laid aside the sword for the pen of the correspondent, and whose reputation was shattered by doubt and distrust, to-day stands well in the foreground of those brilliant with the glory of great achievements, and he is one of the chief among those whom our country delights to honor. PRICE was buried back from Missouri at Pea Ridge, and his annihilation completed last week at Helena; one after another of the rebel defences yielded before the advance of our invincible armies, until to-day, when there remains not a single gun or work in rebel hands from Cairo to the Gulf. The despised gunboat fleet, now quadrupled in number, has demonstrated its tremendous capacities for offense, and won the respect of the world by its glorious performances. Then we had nowhere a foothold in any of the rebellious States of the Valley of the Mississippi; to-day we hold undisputed possession of more than one-half of the area of the so-called "Confederacy."

Who, in view of this, will say that we can never whip the rebels, or assert that we have made no progress in crushing out the rebellion? To be sure we have as yet failed to take Richmond; but what is Richmond in value when compared to Vicksburgh, or Charleston to that of the half-dozen States that have been wrested from the Confederacy.

The rebels claim that everywhere they are victorious, and that steadily their cause is gaining in strength. How many more "successes" such as they have gained in the West during the last sixteen months, will be required to secure their recognition, and how much stronger will be their "sacred cause" when the despised Yankee has planted his foot upon the necks of a few more States like that of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee? Truly, if the Confederacy can see cause for rejoicing over their progress during the last year they have a hopefulness beyond all precedent; let them rejoice over another year of such successes, and their rejoicings will be hushed in the waves of Federal power as they sleep over the last ripples of the haughty, defiant Confederacy.

With the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, it may safely be asserted that the South has received a blow from which she can never recover. The limits of the area to be yet conquered has been reduced more than one-half, and hereafter we can invest the remainder of the Confederacy at such short intervals that our armies can war to the sound of each other's cannon. Mobile is exposed, and Austin defiantly the hour when Federal authority shall sweep from the Southwest the last remnants of armed resistance to the Government. Chattanooga, with all its immense railroad connections, must speedily fall into our hands, and then will the long cry of "On to Richmond," meet with a satisfactory response.

But one more year of toil and struggling—and then, amidst traitors at home embarrassed the Government in its holy mission, this infernal rebellion will be numbered among the things that were.

The news from below is unimportant, or rather, for the last day or two, there have been no arrivals. It seems to be the general impression that for the next six weeks very little will be done by Gen. GRANT'S army. The sickly season, and the intense heat of Summer are now reigning over that country, and in view of this it will be almost if not quite impossible for our army to carry on offensive operations. Our men need rest after their exertions before Vicksburgh for the last twelve months, and the country will not begrudge it to them.

There was a "big scare" in Cairo last night, caused by a report that some rebels had crossed the Ohio River a short distance above here, and were marching to cut the Illinois Central Railroad at its crossing of the Big Muddy. Gen. BUFORD took all the necessary precautions to guard against any such operations, by sending out small bodies of troops to protect the threatened points. As nothing has been heard from the rebels, it is generally supposed that the alarm was premature.

GALWAY.

### The Losses of the Rebels During the Vicksburgh Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh correspondent says:

"During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburgh, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 42,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfields rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 200 pieces of artillery."

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SPOILS CAPTURED.

*Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.*

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

As to the arms captured, the real account stands thus: We have taken 71,000 stand of small arms. Nearly 50,000 are Enfield rifles, in the original *sealed* English packages, and were intended for the Trans-Mississippi army. Of artillery, we captured 128 pieces, 63 of which are the very best guns of heavy calibre, making the total number of guns captured by GRANT in the taking of Vicksburg 220. The loss of men is probably about thus:

Prisoners captured up to the commencement of the siege..... 18,000
Killed and wounded same time..... 15,000
Killed during the siege and deserters..... 7,500
Captured..... 31,200
Total..... 42,700
Captured by Gen. Sherman since surrender..... 3,000
Total..... 45,700

My estimate is under rather than in excess of the real rebel loss. All this has been attained at a Federal loss not exceeding 9,000 killed and wounded. The whole fighting period of the campaign extended from May 1 to July 4—64 days; the investment from the 19th of May to the 4th of July—46 days. Under disadvantages of heat and destituting on the country smashing and fighting continually, the Army of the West made the wonderful sweep around Vicksburgh and its garrison, captured the State Capital, defeated the enemy in five pitched battles, marched 180 miles in 10 days, assaulted their outer works, carried three forts on the Yazoo line, and finally sat and dug its way up to and into the rebel fortifications.

The reasons which induced the rebels to leave the want of provisions and fear of an assault. They had 13,000,000 rations of rock salt, 40,000 pounds of bacon, (which have been reserved for a cattle,) 400,000 bushels of corn, and 400,000 pounds of sugar. Many of them had lived on mule meat. It is certain that with their stores they could not have held out over three days. Believing that Grant would make an assault on the 6th, the rebel officers, in order to capitulate on the 5th, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. From a military point of view, some rebel General is extremely culpable for not provisioning the place. A piece of the military importance of Vicksburgh—its importance fully known to rebel authorities, as is evidenced by the immense and formidable works which they had erected and the tremendous armament and vast stores of ammunition with which it was provided—had barely a quarter-ration supply for forty-five days. There can be no excuse for it. The surrounding country was full of horses and cows. In the Summer and Steele's Bayou country our army destroyed enough to have provisioned Vicksburgh two years, while the country in the immediate vicinity was full. We should have taken the place on the 4th, but that in no defence for the commander of the Department, JOHNSTON, or of the post, PEMBERTON. I mention this as a part of the history of the rebellion, not on account of any care what becomes of rebel Generals. (I am retelling the account of their stewardship to DAVIS.

### The Common Council of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 21.

The Common Council of this city, this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays, passed an ordinance, voting $300,000 to pay $300 (or each man drawn in the city, under the present draft. The money is to be paid the conscript, if he goes; to a substitute, if one is furnished; or to the Government, in case no substitute or gold or presents a substitute.

### The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last night and expelled 32 members for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

### Disaster to the Steamer St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

The side-wheel steamer *St. John* drifted some miles up the coast, and sunk early this morning. She was owned by E. K. E. of Atlantic City. Boats left here a short time before she sank.

## THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON

### THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### Gen. Gardner Determines to Surrender Upon Hearing of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

### Five Thousand Prisoners and Fifty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

### THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following correspondence has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
PORT HUDSON, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Port Hudson surrendered, yesterday morning, under conditions. We took possession at 7 o'clock this morning, and will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission, appointed by yourself, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask for a cessation of hostilities. Will you please designate a point outside of my breastworks where the commission can meet for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
FRANK GARDNER,
Commanding C. S. Forces.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Commanding U. S. Forces.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date stating that you are willing to surrender the garrison under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by me at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have designated Brig.-Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, Col. HENRY W. BIRGE and Lieut.-Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, as the officers to meet the Commission appointed by you. They will meet your officers at the hour designated at a point where the flag of truce was received this morning. I will direct that active hostilities shall entirely cease on my part until further notice, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Major-General Comd'g.

To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, Commanding C. S. Forces, Port Hudson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

The following are the articles of capitulation proposed between the Commissioners on the part of the garrison of Port Hudson, La., and the forces of the United States before said place, July 6, 1863:

ARTICLE 1. Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER surrenders to the United States forces under Maj.-Gen. BANKS the place of Port Hudson and its dependencies, with its garrison, armament, munitions, public funds, material of war, in the condition as nearly as may be, in which they were at the hour of cessation of hostilities, namely, 7 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1863.

ART. 2. The surrender stipulated in Article I is qualified by no condition, save that the officers and enlisted men composing the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

ART. 3. All private property of officers and enlisted men shall be respected and left to their respective owners.

ART. 4. The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., by the forces of the United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such general officers of the United States service as may be designated by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with the ordinary formalities of condition. The Confederate troops will be drawn up in line, officers in their positions, the right of the line resting on the edge of the glacis south of the railroad depot; the left extending in the direction of the village of Port Hudson. The arms and colors will be piled consecutively and will be received by the officers of the United States.

ART. 5. The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, assisted, if desired, by either party of the medical officers of the garrison.

CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.
Col. Commanding Right Wing 19th Army Corps.
WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General.
C. W. STEDMAN,
Col. Commanding Left Wing of the Army.
MARSHAL J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Artillery.
HENRY W. BIRGE,
Col. Comd'g Fifth Brig., Grover's Division.
Approved, N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.
Approved, FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

### The Rebels Repairing the Damage Done by the Recent Raid of Gen. Dix.

*Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, July 18—P. M.

Since my dispatch of this morning from Norfolk, I have just learned from Hanover Junction, beyond White House, Va., toward Richmond, that the rebels are rapidly engaged in repairing all the damage done to that section of country by the forces of Gen. DIX during the recent movement upon Richmond. Every injury will be made whole again, so my informant says, in the course of ten days from date, so that all portions of the country laid waste by the late expeditionary corps, including the damage done by STEARS' cavalry, will be reimparted, with the exception of the burnt houses and growing crops destroyed, which losses will be unquestionably light, owing to the orders against pillaging and burning, except by explicit authority.

Thus it would seem that the practical and desirable results of the late Peninsular campaign are being hastened upon a basis of lasting.

## THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

### A BATTLE PROGRESSING ON FRIDAY.

### The Land and Naval Forces Engaged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 21—P. M.

The United States gunboat Circassian, Capt. ADAMS, just arrived, reports that Gen. GILLMORE had Friday afternoon.

A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Circassian left. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

A dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN, dated Charleston Harbor, July 19, announces that the fort was evacuated by the rebels on the night previous, and was occupied by our troops on the morning of the 18th. The enemy's loss was considerable on both sides. There was dying small arms fire. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Wreck of the British Bark Alhambra—Trade—New Gold Mines Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

The British bark *Alhambra*, from Liverpool Dec. 14, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Manzillon on the 26th of June. Two other men and four others were drowned.

A fair trade is being done, and large quantities of goods are going into the interior. Of provisions there is generally a full supply. Sales of wheat within the week are about 100,000 sacks, including 40,000 in the hands of importers, quotable at 165@170 per ctl. Crushed sugar, 14½c.; Butter, 30c.; Bacon, 15c.

The damage by the sawing of the Custom House is not serious, and the cause thereof is known. It will probably be taken out within a fortnight.

Gold, since its decline, is quiet. Sales of Eagles, at $16 50@16 60; Gold Bars, $16 50@16 60.

The following has just been received at Gen. BANKS'S headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, IN THE FIELD,
CAMERON'S CAMP, July 20, 1863—6 o'clock P. M.

Brig.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, Chief of Staff:

We passed Fort Wagner and are in command of 20 miles to-day. After many skirmishes for six or seven miles between the Forty-first Ohio, of Col. WILDER'S brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in pressing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command.

The flag was received by Col. COLEMAN and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted the request. In which time the command, excepting MORGAN, who escaped his command, retreated with his forty small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that MORGAN himself has surrendered, and I learn it was the understanding of MORGAN'S officers and men.

The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors and other officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture MORGAN himself to-morrow.

(Signed,) SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-Gen.

MORGAN'S artillery and about 1,500 prisoners, including HAIR DUKE, are expected to arrive here to-day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in transmitting Brig.-Gen. SHACKLEFORD'S report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, says:

"We have strong hopes of being able to capture MORGAN and the remaining portion of his forces, thus wiping out this force."

Gen. SHACKLEFORD says that the inhabits and people of his own town, without an exception, evinced the greatest hostility and a high degree of skill and discipline.

### REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER MOSES TAYLOR,
OHIO RIVER, Ohio River, July 19.

Rear-Admiral LEE, Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: Chasing MORGAN nearly 900 miles, I at last got on his track on the river, at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to Gen. JUDAH. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses and small arms in my possession.

Since writing the above, I followed further on the river, met another portion of MORGAN'S force fording fourteen miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, twenty-five or thirty wounded, and twenty horses captured. I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and schrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH, Lieutenant-Commander.

### The Colored Convention at Poughkeepsie.

Pursuant to a general call, addressed to the colored citizens of the State of New-York, a somewhat numerous and highly respectable delegation, representing the entire State, assembled in Poughkeepsie, at 10 A. M. of July 16, 1863. Having been duly called to order, the Convention proceeded to business by electing the following officers:

Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, of Poughkeepsie, President; N. P. TALLMADGE, Buffalo, and W. C. MARSHALL, Poughkeepsie, Vice-Presidents; Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, Utica, Secretary; CHAS. E. VERMONT, Poughkeepsie, Assistant Secretary.

After various patriotic speeches had been made, an elaborate manifesto and resolutions were offered by Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, and, on motion of the delegate from Binghamton, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The document opens with an earnest denunciation of the rebellion, and a contrast between the principles arrayed on each side. The following are some of the resolutions appended:

*Resolved*, That more effective remedies ought now to be thoroughly tried, in the shape of warm lead and cold steel, duly administered by our brave Generals and soldiers, under the direction of Surgeon-General JOSEPH CHARLES HANCOCK, or such other persons, as for the office, as might be selected.

*Resolved*, That we, the colored citizens of this State, are loyal and true to the Government; that our fortunes rise or fall with it; that we are ready, anxious and willing to demonstrate that truth and loyalty on the field of battle, or wherever else we can aid in restoring the nation to its integrity and prosperity; that we fully and freely tender to the Government the services of our men, and treatment due to civilized men, and believe we shall receive it.

*Resolved*, That, as the colored citizens of this State are loyal and true to the Government; that our fortunes rise or fall with it; that we are ready, anxious and willing to demonstrate that truth and loyalty on the field of battle, or wherever else we can aid in restoring the nation to its integrity and prosperity; that we fully and freely tender to the Government the services of our men, and treatment due to civilized men, and believe we shall receive it.

*Resolved*, That recent events have demonstrated that men of negro lineage hold the balance of power in this State, and that we should use it for the benefit of the constitutional manhood did we fail instantly to throw that weight for the Government, not alone in words, but by steady plows. We should strike, and strike hard, to win a place in history, not as vassals, but as free and brave lovers of freedom for the whole race, and for the right ever belongs those most who help themselves.

The Convention also unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend the Governor of this State to call a State convention of colored men, whenever it shall be deemed necessary to do so, or the exigencies of the case may require.

*Resolved*, That there shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Central Committee, in each Assembly District, a sub-committee, whose duties shall be that of recruiting and organizing colored troops in the State, in the case of the General Committee of the Fremont Legion.

*Resolved*, That the Central Committee shall have the power

# NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

## An Important Proclamation from Jeff. Davis.

## A Conscription of All Males Between the Ages of 18 and 45.

## Progress of the Siege of Charleston.

## Views of the Press on the Probability and Consequences of Its Fall.

## AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Richmond papers, of July 18, contain the following.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

*Whereas*, It is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1863, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th day of December, 1862, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1863, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time of the passage of said last mentioned act, and who at that time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

And whereas, in my judgment, the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederate States:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the aforesaid acts, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men resident of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call shall report themselves for military service, or upon being duly enrolled by the proper officers, shall be forthwith conducted to the place of rendezvous for the troops of their respective States, there to be mustered into service, and to serve for the period of the war, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Every person liable to this call who shall fail to obey the same will be deemed a deserter, and shall be punished as a deserter in the event of their failure to obey this order as provided in said acts.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and the Secretary of War is charged with the execution of this order.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person subject to military duty to volunteer for the war in any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or corps in the service, in which vacancies may exist, to select the arm of service and the company which their desire to join, provided such company be selected by the full number of men already authorized by law in its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President—J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

## THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.*

The fact that no telegrams have been received in the city from Charleston during the week has led many to fear the worst, the mournful predictions of the "impending fall," of that place with stupid pertinacity. They were quite sure that the Government had news of terrible import, which it refrained to disclose. Such reasoning is not complimentary to the intelligence of the people. The Yankees are no nearer to Charleston than they were a month ago. On Monday last, wooden gunboats commenced shelling batery Wagner. The three Monitors, which were lying behind a point near the lower end of Morris Island, kept very quiet throughout the day. Our batteries (Gregg and Wagner) and Fort Sumter responded slowly and at long intervals to the enemy's fire. One shot from Sumter is reported to have struck the enemy's monitor, which was lying in Light-House Inlet. Gen. Taliaferro is in command of Charleston and the defences of Morris Island. The Yankees have an immense force, and are reported pushing forward their guns in position, fortifying Cumming's Hill, and also Black's Island, between Morris and James Islands, of which they are in possession. A message at 9 o'clock in the evening the steamer *Gabriel Manigault*, lying in a creek between Morris and James Islands, was burnt by the enemy's shells. Of the operations on Tuesday the *Courier* gives the following summary:

The exchange of shots between the Yankee gunboats and our batteries on Tuesday, was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the Yankee working party on Craig's Hill. An officer from picket duty, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and intrenchments. Their working parties are plainly visible, both on Craig's Hill and Black's Island. Four mortar-boats were observed for the first time Tuesday inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in a position to cover their working parties. The Monitors, four in number, were lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday. There were no shots fired at the batteries yesterday.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for 5,000 negroes to work on the fortifications. He says the need for them is pressing.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The citizens of Charleston are furnishing cooked victuals to the troops on Morris Island. The foreigners in that city who refuse to fight are not sent North to their Yankee friends. Here is the way they are served:

We learn that but more than six or seven of all the conscripts and recruits ordered to join any company, and Major Trenholm, Commandant of the Arsenal, quickly put them with their foreign protection papers, "as Major Pemberton, our new enrolling officer, who so quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where "planning" is going on, and "foreign papers" are not respected.

The Charleston *Courier* thinks the city is in imminent peril, and to save it the Yankees must be driven off Morris Island. From an interesting editorial in that paper on the "situation" we make the following extracts:

We must, at all hazards, secure our military and defensive position, or abandon all hope of saving the city.

On the contrary, our hopes, and earnest desire and purpose are to encourage, stimulate, strengthen and hearten them. With all proper deference and respect, they owe it to them that our people are fully up to the exigency of the times, and stand ready at any and every hazard and cost, to second them in a brave and determined effort to drive the enemy back into the sea, and thus preserve our city. The Yankees are no nearer to Sumter than they were a month ago, and the assertion is positively false that Gillmore, getting his guns to within 600 yards, knocked it to pieces as he might have done a house of cards.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have to submit ourselves and ours to the tender mercies of our unscrupulous foe, and we know that our subjugation involves submission to a vile and atrocious despotism, to worse than savage barbarities, to degradation and insult, (sparing neither age, sex nor condition,) and to the galling infamy of servile domination. *Let us, then, let desertion and intervention weakness, sooner than succumb to Yankee domination and all its monstrous enormities;* and, if Charleston must fall, let her, although in ruins, yet live as the most glorious monument of self-sacrifice ever recorded in history, covering her defenders with imperishable glory and her vandal conquerors with undying infamy.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the [illegible] will be successful in executing the [illegible] at present operating so vigorously and [illegible] and that we will not have to be put to the severity of the [illegible] destruction. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove delusive. The result [illegible] *dependent principally on transports.* The capture of our city may perchance delight his base and corrupt heart. In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New-Orleans and Nashville, and Memphis have groaned; for the vile foe hates the people of this State with a perfect [illegible] hatred. The record of [illegible] proves that they are not actuated by the same humane principles which [illegible] the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us if he has it in his power to do otherwise.

On the issue of the [illegible] success, it is our duty to avoid incurring his fiendish malignity. All who can be of no service to the work of defence should betake themselves to places of shelter. And [illegible] may be compelled to remain, or, if we make good our escape, circumstances may not [illegible] save all our personal effects behind.

We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gain it, he will have to take it. No flag-of-truce boat will be sent out [illegible] and Fort Sumter in order to effect a surrender. *We are going to fight till we are driven from street to street, and continue to fight while we are retreating.*

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Injury to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks have done, and even more disastrously to the mean and wicked foe. But is it not proper to prepare for the worst? If we are [illegible] to defend our city, after the manner we have resolved to defend it, the women and children and aged men who tarry too long should suffer privations infinitely greater than they will have to bear during their temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have to submit ourselves and ours to the tender mercies of our unscrupulous foe, and we know that our subjugation involves submission to a vile and atrocious despotism, to worse than savage barbarities, to degradation and insult, (sparing neither age, sex nor condition,) and to the galling infamy of servile domination. *Let us, then, let desertion and intervention weakness, sooner than succumb to Yankee domination and all its monstrous enormities;* and, if Charleston must fall, let her, although in ruins, yet live as the most glorious monument of self-sacrifice ever recorded in history, covering her defenders with imperishable glory and her vandal conquerors with undying infamy.

We are among those who cherish the confident

From the Charleston Mercury, July 7.

It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it is vain now to inquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the City of Charleston, and that is by the steady and unflinching use of the bayonet.

If the enemy is not driven from Morris Island he is to be master of Sumter, of Wagner, of Gregg, of Cumming's Point, of Sullivan's Island, of Fort Moultrie, of the Battery, of the city, and of the harbor. He is to be master of the channel, of the ship channel, of the back channel, of the Cove channel, of the Hog Island channel, of the Light House channel, of the Maffitt's channel, of the Swash channel, of the Rattlesnake channel, of the Folly Island channel, of the Stono channel, of the Kiawah channel, of the Seabrook channel, of the North Edisto channel, of the South Edisto channel, of the Bull's Bay channel, of the North Santee channel, of the South Santee channel, of the Georgetown channel, of the Cape Romain channel, of the Capers Island channel, of the Dewee's Island channel, of the Sullivan's Island channel, of the Long Island channel, of the Isle of Palms channel, of the Breach Inlet channel, of the Charleston channel, of the Stono

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:

From the 4th of July to the 9th of that month nothing of special interest took place, save the movement of the great Gen. SHERMAN, with an army of not less than 45,000 men, in the direction of the Big Black River. There it was expected Gen. SHERMAN would find the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, and, as a natural consequence, do battle with him. Reinforcements to the rebel army had been coming in rapidly, and the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON had, as a natural consequence, determined to defend the State of Mississippi, and, if possible, drive back into the river every Yankee who had crossed the Mississippi river, so was common report. Gen. SHERMAN would have no less than 60

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIAN BROTHERS, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 9th-st. GRAND ORGAN EXERCISES.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, 21st, published in Philadelphia yesterday, gives a report that the whole rebel army under LEE has been checked at Dunker Hill, and that GENS. EWELL and HOOD are in strong force between Martinsville and Hedgesville, the former thirteen, and the latter six miles from Williamsport—the rebel pickets forming a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah River, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

We published, a day or two ago, a dispatch from BEAUREGARD, dated the 16th inst., stating that Gen. GILLMORE was massing his forces on Morris Island, evidently with the intention of attacking Fort Wagner that night or the next day. BEAUREGARD, it appears, was right for once. The gunboat *Cimarron* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, from Charleston harbor on Friday last, the 17th, with the intelligence that a combined attack by the land and naval forces was commenced on that morning, and that the fight was still progressing when she left. The result we shall probably soon learn from the Richmond papers.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 15th inst., and are important. On the 13th Gen. HEBRON proceeded to Yazoo City, which was held by about 600 rebels, and captured it, with about 200 prisoners. The gunboat *De Kalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water, with no loss of life. She will be raised again. Three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers further up the river, were burned by the rebels. Gen. SHERMAN was at Jackson, besieging Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, who was supposed to have about 30,000 men. It was believed that JOHNSTON could not escape. Gen. LAUMAN, it is said, had been relieved of his command by Gen. SHERMAN for prematurely attacking Jackson, and suffering a repulse, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. A large fleet of transports had gone up the Red River, convoyed by gunboats, under command of Gen. RANSOM, who, on his return, was to take command at Natchez.

As we anticipated, nearly the entire band of MORGAN, the raider, has been captured. Brig.-Gen. SHACKLEFORD, commanding one of the pursuing forces, telegraphs to Gen. BURNSIDE, under date of Monday night, that on that day he chased MORGAN and his command over fifty miles, and finally made him turn at bay about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a fight took place, lasting an hour, at the end of which the rebels fled, and took refuge upon a very high bluff. Gen. SHACKLEFORD demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender of the force, which, after some parley, was agreed to; but MORGAN himself deserted his command, with a small squad of men, and got away for the time, but Gen. SHACKLEFORD still expected to capture him. MORGAN's artillery, and about 2,500 prisoners, including Col. DUKE, were expected to arrive in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th inst., contains a proclamation from JEFF. DAVIS calling out, under the Confederate Conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to serve in the rebel army for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment. The *Enquirer*, in an editorial article on "military necessity," argues that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy *en masse*, the application of martial law to the whole country as in a state of siege, the absolute control of all trade (especially in drink) as within military lines, the abolition of substitution, exemption and foreign protections, and the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers and to make appointments in order to get rid of incompetent officers. The tone of the Richmond journals regarding the late rebel reverses is rather woeful.

In the late battle of Gettysburgh, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen rebel general officers were placed *hors du combat*, as follows: Gens. Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Gens. Archer and Robinson were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Gens. Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robinson and W. P. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

A letter dated at Fortress Monroe, July 16, gives a rumor, received at that place, to the effect that Admiral LEE had attacked Drury's Bluff, better known as Fort Darling. The results are unknown. The same letter says that the rebels abandoned up an magnificent garrison left in Fort Powhatan by the Admiral and decamped. When one of our dispatch-boats came down, the rebels opened with their field-artillery. The fire was returned, and the rebels withdrew their guns. Another letter from Fortress Monroe says that the expedition up the James River against Fort Darling has been abandoned.

The official correspondence preceding and attending the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. BANKS is published. It appears that Gen. GARDNER, the rebel commander, determined upon a surrender immediately upon hearing of the fall of Vicksburgh.

A letter, written on board the *Nahant* monitor, after the fight with Fort Wagner, states that she carries the marks of a hundred shot, and that her smoke stack is completely riddled; still she was as good as new, and had been ordered to Warsaw Sound to attend to a rebel iron-clad which it was reported was on her way down from Savannah.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Georgia*, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of July, arrived here last night. Her advices are not so late as those already published.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution by Mr. PURDY, to request the Mayor to offer a reward of $250 for the detection and conviction of the murderers of Col. H. T. O'BRIEN, who was killed by a mob last week, was amended by increasing the sum to $500, on motion of Mr. STEWART, and then adopted. A large lot of bills were ordered to be paid, among them one of $500, in favor of Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, for his opinion in the new Court-house difficulty, as to the power and duty of this Board to construct the building. A number of bills for the work were also of those passed upon. The claims of laborers had been assigned to NOAH A. CHILDS, and interest was allowed from the original date. A Harlem bridge bill, heretofore twice laid over, again came up for action, when Mr. TWEED analyzed the expenditures up to the clock of last year, showing that they amounted to $331,000, and that of last year's outlay, aside from the contract labor, only $5,000 was laid out for labor, and $10,000 for "labor and materials," while the salaries of Commissioners, engineers, clerks and superintendents amounted to over $15,000. Mr. DAVIS excused this discrepancy, on the ground that the contract work required a good deal of supervision. The resolution was lost. The late City Inspector's claim for recording births, amounting to over $700, was allowed. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the Connecticut River Railroad bridge, over Deerfield River, a mile south from Greenfield village, was burnt and nearly destroyed by a mob last Friday night. The bridge was a thoroughly built structure, and some weeks must elapse before it can be rebuilt.

The Boston *Herald* says that since the draft there, large numbers of men from the Canadas have arrived in that city with the intention to offer themselves as substitutes. The number is stated to be much larger than that of the persons who have been drafted, and who have run away to the Provinces to escape the military service for which they were drawn.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has given an opinion adverse to the construction placed upon the enrollment act in two important points, by Provost-Marshal FRY. Mr. CUSHING maintains that the payment of $300 exempts a man for three years, and that a person cannot be required to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation money before being examined. In the latter particular the instructions of the Provost-Marshal General have already been overruled. The opinion is published in the Newburyport *Herald*.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Reading on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next.

The price of Gold left off yesterday at 125¼, against 126¼ @ cent. on Monday afternoon. Earlier in the day the fluctuations were violent between 129@126¼ @ cent. Stocks left off dull on the Railway Shares; firm for Government Securities. Money easy at 5@6 @ cent. Exchange 159 @ cent.

Responding to the violent fluctuations in Gold, yesterday, Breadstuffs opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed quite heavily. Pork, Lard, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky were in full request. Cotton was more active, as advanced rates. Hay, Petroleum and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Moderate freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The receipts of Domestic Produce were unusually light.

The Live Stock Markets show a full supply of all kinds of animals, and with the exception of hogs they are selling well. The market was so deranged one week ago that butchers failed to get their usual quota, and they were now anxious to purchase. Beeves took up the large number of 5,213, for the week, only 3,000 of which were on sale at Forty-fourth-street. The market was quick on Monday, and prices were ½c.@¾c. better than last week, on all the early sales, but trade slackened before night, and the closing rates on Tuesday were no better than one week ago. Good bullocks brought 11c @12½c. @ lb., net weight, and very few were sold under 10c. The average of the entire market was over 10c., and very few were left over. Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at previous quotations. Receipts, 11,131 for the week. Good fat sheep are worth 5½c. @ lb., live weight; lambs, 6c.@9c. Live hogs are slow of sale in hot weather. They are worth about 5½c. if corn-fed, and 5c. when fattened at the distilleries. Receipts (7,324) moderate, but quite sufficient.

### Compromise with the Rioters, and Compromise with the Rebels.

One of the marked features of our "state of insurrection" last week, was the quick development of the counter policies of conciliation and coercion. From the very first day one portion of the community was for appeasing the wrath of the mob by urgent entreaties and by large concessions to its demands; the other counted all parleying, and all use of any other means than the policeman's club and the soldier's bayonet, folly. Gov. SEYMOUR, as the leader of the first class, took early occasion to "implore" the crowd to refrain from all further destruction; and he assured it that he "had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in this City for the present." On the other hand, Maj.-Gen. WOOL, at the first stage of the riot, representing the feelings of all who wished to see law vindicated, issued a call for soldiers "to stay the ravages of the City by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country," and Mayor OPDYKE in the same spirit made a call upon "all loyal citizens" to enroll themselves "as special policemen for the restoration of law and order."

There was not only this wide difference in respect to the method of treating *the rioters*, but it was palpable to everybody that the division of feeling upon this subject was nearly or quite identical with that which had previously existed in respect to the method of treating *the rebels*. The same line which had been advocating compromise with the rebellion, were now advocating concessions to the riot; while those which had been staunch for utterly crushing out the one, were equally so for the utter crushing out of the other. This agreement was particularly noticed in the public journals. The sheets which had been in the habit of apologizing for the rebels, and of speaking soft words for them, and of denouncing the Government because it did not make overtures and liberal promises, were the very sheets which were now denominating these red-handed miscreants in our midst as "outraged conscripts," and as "the aggrieved laboring population," and heaping all manner of abuse upon the authorities in Washington because it did nothing to pacify, and everything to exasperate. On the other hand, the same organs of public opinion which had been for sustaining the war South until all opposition should be annihilated, maintained identically the same policy in reference to the insurrection in our own midst.

Of course there is no mystery in this coincidence. It might all have been calculated in advance. The essential matter at stake in the rebellion is precisely what it was in the riot—*the supremacy of law*. Those who do not hold fast to this in the one case would not in the other. Article sixth of the Constitution declares that "this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." The simple difference between the rebel and the rioter is, that the one resists the first clause, the other the second; but both alike are in resistance to the supreme law of the land. The same looseness of principle that would induce a man to be complaisant toward the rebellion would inevitably predispose him to treat the riot gently. Gov. SEYMOUR designates the mob as "my friends," in the same vein exactly as when he denominates the rebels "our Southern brethren." His "imploring" in both cases is in precisely the same key. His promise that everything unanxious shall be "stopped," are all in the same tone. His conduct throughout is perfectly consistent. It is all shaped on the notion that law has no inherent sanction, no binding force of its own, but is simply a sort of sliding scale to be adjusted to the passions of the hour, or at best but a continuous compromise between its own rightful claims and the demands of bad men.

A favorite argument of these people is that the rulers in Europe yield to pressure, and make concessions to their rebellious subjects. They are very fond of citing what this king or that emperor agreed to in order to restore quiet, just as if such instances were fit republican precedents. The potentates of Europe do these things, and with perfect legitimacy too, for there is nothing but their own arbitrary will to prevent. They have a prerogative. Our rulers have none. We live under Constitutional law, to which both governors and governed alike are subject. It is law, and no monarch, that reigns here. The prime duty of the Executive is to give the law effect. The Constitution itself binds him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He cannot remit; he cannot suspend; he cannot compromise. He would break his oath, and justly subject himself to impeachment, if he should do, or attempt to do, anything of the kind. He is shut up to the absolute necessity of executing the laws which the legislature, who are the only authorized representatives of the people, see fit to enact; and it is to enable him to do this that the Constitution has put the army and navy and militia at his command. All this quotation of the practices of foreign sovereigns, when hard pressed, proves but one thing—that they who use it have no proper understanding of the essential difference between the theory of our Government and that of the old monarchies.

It is now fast becoming clear to every loyal man that the stern, unparalyzing policy of the military authorities toward the "insurrection" last week was the only true one, and that the National Government did right in maintaining the draft, instead of suspending it, as Gov. SEYMOUR solicited. There is a universal joy among the friends of public order over the settled fact that mobs cannot rule this City. There is a pride in the sense that law has been vindicated; and a consciousness of permanent security that every true man feels to be worth a thousand times over, all the blood that has been shed to realize it. All are now coming to understand that a rioter is a public enemy, to be approached not with the olive branch, but only with the weapon of destruction. The same policy is speedily vindicating itself, as employed against the rebels. The number of those who aim for seeking to conciliate and negotiate rebels back to their duty is rapidly diminishing. No compromise with lawlessness in any form is becoming more than ever the predominant sentiment. *Unconditional submission* is becoming the accepted watchword of the day. The rebellion will be settled, as the riot has been, on that basis and no other. And the result will be that—the national authority having survived this terrible ordeal unimpaired—we shall have a new guarantee for the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, of inestimable worth at home and immeasurable influence abroad.

THE LONDON PRESS ON OUR WAR.—The London papers, at our last advices, were in a delightful frame of mind. They looked upon the triumph of the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and were preparing to celebrate it with all the exultation becoming a neutral and a Christian nation. LEE's invasion of Pennsylvania struck them as the climax and consummation of military generalship, and of his complete and speedy success they did not permit themselves for a moment to doubt. The *Times* expected to hear "within a week" that JEFFERSON DAVIS was in Washington; the downfall of that Capital was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, edited by an old friend, Dr. RUSSELL, pronounced LEE's attempt to be one of the most audacious military movements of modern times, and, while confidently anticipating its success, was candid enough to admit that failure would be "ruin" to the Confederate cause. At the same time, it began to speculate on the contingency of being addressed from Washington by "another Government," and on the difficulty—not to say the impossibility—of refusing to acknowledge it. Even the *Daily News*, which has kept its faith in the Union cause more steadfastly than any other London journal, began to fear that the "Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington" would compel a speedy termination of the war; and the *Times* announced, with its usual air of confidence, that gold, which was then selling at about 150, "must again advance."

We beg to congratulate our affectionate cousins across the water on the accuracy of their predictions. Within a week after they were made, they had an opportunity of testing their accuracy. We hope they were satisfied with the result. Washington has not yet been taken. JEFFERSON DAVIS is not, up to the present moment, in that Capital. Great Britian has not yet been "addressed by another Government" from that place, and is not embarrassed by any doubt as to the propriety of recognizing it. LEE's army has been driven out of Pennsylvania and through Maryland, and is now chased, through the Shenandoah Valley, back to the Confederate Capital. Meantime, Vicksburgh has surrendered,—Port Hudson has fallen, the Mississippi is cleared of the rebels, BRAGG has been driven toward the Gulf, MORGAN's band of guerrillas has been driven out of Ohio and either killed or captured, Charleston is again attacked with fair prospects of success, and the premium on gold has fallen more than twenty per cent.

These things show what very poor prophets the London journals are. They show also the extreme folly of attaching so much importance as we are in the habit of doing to the utterances of these foreign coteries. Their interests and sympathies are all against us, and color their opinions upon everything which occurs here. It really makes very little difference what they may think of our war—of its character, progress or probable results. Their opinions cannot affect the issue of a single battle, scarcely the action of a single man. All we have to ask at their hands is that their *Governments* will remain neutral and compel its subjects to abstain from acts hostile to us and in violation of international law. Upon this we have a right to insist: and if they will give us this we can very well afford to let them predict disasters to our cause to their heart's content.

### The New Campaign in Virginia.

By one of those odd iterations in which this war has been so fruitful, it turns out that the military situation in Virginia is at the present moment almost an exact counterpart of what it was about the same time last year. We are now doing in the month of July very much what we were doing last season in the month of October.

Then, as now, a battle, disastrous to the rebels, but not decisive, had been fought North of the Potomac. Then, as now, LEE was allowed uninterrupted to withdraw his army across the river. Then, as now, the rebel generalissimo chose the Shenandoah Valley, in which to recover his shattered battalions and watch our movements, with a view to fight or fall back, as circumstances should dictate.

Now, as then, the tramp of the grand army is heard on the pontoons, marching over to a new campaign in Virginia.

There is one circumstance, however, which differentiates the present operations from those of last year, and which we trust may be an example of the new vigor and energy that will characterize the new campaign. Last year, six weeks were allowed to pass from the time the rebel army crossed the Potomac before our army was set in motion after it. It is needless to stir up the records of investigating committees to inquire who was to blame for this delay. Enough to know that it was fatal—that it gave LEE ample time to recuperate and reinforce his army, and that it wasted the golden season of fine weather and fine roads, and threw the campaign into a Virginia November, when rain and mud were more potent toward our defeat than all the adversary could do against us.

We have already practical evidence that this fault will not be repeated this year. Gen. MEADE is already across the river with his army, and is now marching in pursuit of LEE's shattered force.

The information which we as yet have both as regards LEE's position and line of retreat and MEADE's line of advance is too scanty to enable one to forecast the nature of the coming campaign. The character of the great chess-board is so well understood, however, that a few moves must reveal the general aspect of the grand game.

In an advance on an enemy moving by the Shenandoah Valley we have the choice of two lines, and only two. We can move either to the right or to the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

If we move by the right, the advance becomes a mere following *after* the enemy. The chances of overtaking him—he moving toward his base, we away from ours—are slender. But should the enemy determine to make a stand, the line of the Opequan Creek from Charlestown to Winchester will afford him three or four capital positions.

If, on the other hand, it is determined to move by the left, that is, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, it becomes, on our part, a strategic manœuvre to seize the lower gaps through which the rebel army must debouch to cover its communications by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville.

If we take Culpepper or Gordonsville as what military writers call the "objective point," (and it is evident LEE has to make this in order to cover his line of retreat to Richmond,) it is obvious that a force moving to the east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and hugging that range, will be on the shorter line as compared with a force moving down the Shenandoah Valley. LEE's route must be by way of Winchester, Strasburgh and Front Royal, and debouching to make Culpepper through Chester Gap or Thornton Gap. We, on the other hand, marching by way of Berlin, Wheatland and Warrenton, have a direct line. LEE has two sides of a great triangle to describe—MEADE has but one.

Previous to the inauguration of the campaign last Autumn, it was an anxious inquiry with Gen. MCCLELLAN which of these two lines of operation he should take. He at first determined to move by the Shenandoah Valley, and a reconnoissance in force was even made as far as Charlestown. This line, however, was abandoned, and the other chosen. The movement was made rapidly and even brilliantly. MCCLELLAN reached Warrenton, while LEE's army was still stretched back to Winchester. The delay of ten days which ensued when the change of command was made gave LEE the time required, and when at length BURNSIDE got the head of his column opposite Fredericksburgh, he found the rebels occupying the line of the Rappahannock.

This line, synonymous with three disastrous failures, we presume Gen. MEADE will avoid altogether. It should never have been chosen. By moving from Warrenton direct on Fairfax Court-house, he takes the Rappahannock where it is an insignificant rill, affording the rebels no position for defence.

We do not throw out these indications for the purpose of mere empty speculation; but to show that there is no reason to fear that a campaign which has so much in common with that of last year in its general features, must necessarily be the same in its results. On the contrary, the failures of the past furnish frequent monitions and instruction for the present.

### The Last Shriek of the Rebels.

In this crisis of the Southern Confederacy JEFF. DAVIS has done the best, the worst and the last thing that he can do. He has ordered to the field every man in the Southern Confederacy capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This action he took on Wednesday of last week—the day on which the riot against a moderate, just and equitable draft, embracing only young men, had reached its climax in this City. Nothing daunts JEFF. and his co-conspirators in their purpose. Riots they have had in the South against the successive and atrocious conscriptions that have already swept into the field and to the grave the greater part of the able-bodied white men of every class; but none of them have affected their purpose, but rather made them more determined in their work of ruin. Inflexible and reckless, DAVIS issues his peremptory proclamation taking counsel only of the necessities of his situation.

The proclamation can only be enforced in six Southern States. It cannot be enforced in ANY of the three Confederate States west of the Mississippi River. It cannot be enforced in the State of Tennessee, nor of Mississippi.

It cannot give the rebellion many more men for its armies, for previous conscriptions have drawn in nearly every white man capable of bearing arms. There is superabundant evidence on this point. We do not believe that even if it be enforced rigidly in the whole region stretching from the Rappahannock to the Tombigbee, it will furnish to JEFF. DAVIS one-half as many men as he lost in the first ten days of the current month. But even forty thousand beardless boys and graybeards are better than nothing. "Dying men grasp at straws."

The movement must be looked upon as the dying shriek—the final struggle of the great rebellion. The rebel armies are all going to destruction. JOHNSTON, BRAGG and LEE are their ministry. JOHNSTON is a hopeless struggle against GRANT at the Capital of Mississippi; BRAGG retreating, no one knows where; and LEE with the remnants of a defeated army, in the Shenandoah Valley. Not even this proclamation, though not a rebel escapes it, will bring up DAVIS' armies to their old strength, or save him and his cause from the utter ruin which is now overtaking them.

### The Conscription Law.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Is it possible for laws passed by Congress to be altered by the President if found to be unwise or unjust? Should not the Conscription act be altered? Is it the best way to allow money to be paid, or substitutes to be procured? Ought not all to serve, when drafted, who are not by law exempted? When men have been drafted, the following way seems to have few objections: To have them first pass the Surgeons' examination, and then if found fit for duty, to allow ten days to procure a substitute (at whatever price he chooses,) and if he does not procure one in that time, to serve as a soldier, or pay $300 to the Government, who will procure one, and this substitute shall serve for him, and exempt the drafted man for the full period of the draft.

Would not this be just to all? If it is not just, then both rich and poor should go if drafted, excepting those who are by law exempted. Please answer one who desires information. EQUALITY.

1. Our correspondent can scarcely need to be told that the President can *not* alter laws that have been enacted by due authority.

2. It would not be wise, in our opinion, to require all who are drafted to serve, because thousands of cases will inevitably occur in which such a course would inflict infinitely greater injuries than it would prevent. Take the case of a large manufacturer or business man of any sort who employs a hundred workmen and whose business depends entirely on his personal attention for its success. Suppose he is drafted; if he goes, his business stops, his workmen are thrown out of employment and their families are deprived of a living. Would it not be better for all concerned that he should be permitted to hire a substitute, or that upon some equitable terms he should be able to secure exemption from service? Would not his workmen find it greatly to their interest to have him exempted? This case may serve as an illustration of thousands that will occur, and for which some provision must be made.

3. The law, as it stands, is almost exactly as our correspondent thinks it should be. If a man is drafted he may procure a substitute at whatever price he chooses. If he can get one for $10, $50 or $100, very well—the substitute takes his place and secures his exemption. If the price of substitutes rises it may go to $200, $300 or $500; but, out of regard for men of limited means, the law steps in and says it *shall not rise beyond* $300,—because, on payment of that sum, the Government itself will undertake the "procuration of a substitute." Is it not clear that this clause really benefits the poor? True, it may be hard for the man who cannot raise $300; but it would be still harder if there were no limit, and he should be compelled to pay $500. This provision of the law has been shamefully misrepresented, and seems to be very imperfectly understood.

We trust we have answered our correspondent's queries. They are evidently put in good faith, and thousands in the community undoubtedly desire the same information.

WHAT NEXT?—Gen. GRANT has already another large job on hand, and, as a matter of course, he will accomplish it, either at the first effort, or the second, or the third, or, at all events, before he gives it up. He has determined to capture JOHNSTON's entire army. A body of his troops under Gen. SHERMAN has chased them up to Jackson, and has been fighting them there for some time; and the latest rebel telegrams reveal some ominous facts for them. One from Jackson, of the 16th, announces the continued arrival of heavy reinforcements for GRANT, "who are massed on our (rebel) right, for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us." A subsequent rebel dispatch gives the opinion that GRANT is "trying to flank us on the right." From all of which, we think JOHNSTON had better look out for his right flank, not to speak of his left flank, his front and his rear. GRANT is equally at home in moving upon the enemy's works from every side and angle, and JOHNSTON did a very foolish thing not to fly away to the Tombigbee as soon as he heard that GRANT was after him. When GRANT captures JOHNSTON and his force, he will sign for another rebel army to conquer.

THE LAST DITCH AGAIN.—We should think that after the late experiences of the rebels, they would cease talking in heroic style about fighting to the last ditch, and all that sort of thing. Vicksburgh was an excellent place for a last ditch. It was, in fact, the last rebel ditch on the Mississippi River. Beginning at Belmont, GRANT had fought their troops and chased them from one point to another for over a thousand miles, and here at last they were in a corner, with no chance whatever of escape except by the practice of the heroics which they had so long been singing. But even here they hung out a white flag on their last ditch, and surrendered unconditionally.

We notice that, notwithstanding this and numerous other recent instances of like kind, the Charleston rebels have begun their last ditch song to the tune of GILLMORE's cannon. They are going to "bid destruction and extermination welcome;" they are going to fight from street to street and house to house, and "yield to the conqueror nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies." The rebels ought now to be ashamed to vapor in this fashion. In the first place, if the Charleston rebels were to fight in the style they threaten, they would do what has been done by no rebel city in the South, though each one of them, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh, has talked as loudly and declaimed as heroically as Charleston. In the last place, GILLMORE has probably no intention of taking his few regiments of infantry into the city, and fighting the rebels from street to street and house to house; but is more likely to bring Charleston to terms at the mouths of guns a mile or two distant.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE RIOTERS.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has issued a most earnest and beautiful address to his flock concerning rioting, which is transferred to our columns, and which will be found well worthy of perusal by every rioter, and by every loyal citizen. He urges them by every motive to abstain from violence, to uphold the laws, and to submit to the draft. He refers to the New-York rioters, some of whom have fallen, others have been ruined, and all of whom, if they do not sincerely repent of their riotous conduct, will, he says, "be lost forever." He says that those who are drafted will be aided and protected, and closes with some most excellent Scriptural exhortations. Pastoral letters such as this must be admired and commended by people of all denominations and parties, and must have an excellent effect on the misguided men to whom they are addressed.

POSSIBILITIES IN DIXIE.—The unnaturalized residents of Charleston, who refuse to fight for the rebels, are dealt with rather summarily, and their "foreign protection papers" are treated rather cavalierly, if we may believe the papers of that city. A number of workmen in Charleston refused lately to join a military company, and exhibited in self-defence their foreign protection papers; but a rebel military commandant quickly sent them and their papers to an enrolling officer, who, says the Charleston *Courier*, "as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where ditching is going on, and foreign papers are not respected." Those madmen in this City who oppose the execution of a law because they pretend to think a single clause of it unjust, would find, if the rebellion, which they are aiding, were to succeed, that none of their rights, nor law nor justice either, would be respected if they stood in the way of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE BANKS AND THE RIOTERS.—The Southern rebels are altogether too exultant over the riot in this City. When they find out how short-lived it was—how quickly it was put down—how rapidly the Empire City rallied to the support of law and loyalty—they will be less jubilant. They send their compliments to their Northern "brethren," and urge them to burn and gut more houses, and kill and mutilate more men; and JEFF. DAVIS' organ desires this "excellent outbreak" to go on until the North is a "desert of blood-soaked ashes." This last is what LEE set out to accomplish, but failed in most gloriously; and they can only now hope that the left wing of his army may achieve a greater success. They are doomed to another disappointment.

Life Insurance Companies and the Rioters.

Many enquiries having been made respecting the obligations and liabilities of Life Insurance Companies, in relation to those insured who have volunteered to protect the lives and property of our citizens, the following letter from GUY R. PHELPS, M. D., Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (agency No. 106 Broadway,) will show the feeling of one Company, at least:

HARTFORD, Monday, July 20, 1863.

We do not consider that incurred parties, called on as militia to suppress a riot, as violating the conditions of their policies; but if we did we would give them free permits, unless they dyed blank cartridges, in which case we would charge them double extra premium. If New-York cannot preserve the peace of the City, it is high time the United States Government took the business in their own hands, and called for Connecticut men to do it.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

### Acknowledgments.

We have received the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the colored victims of the late riot, in addition to those already acknowledged:

| | |
|---|---|
| Benedict, Hall & Co. | $250 00 |
| Continental Bank Note Company, Alex. Wilson, President | 100 00 |
| American Exchange Bank | 25 00 |

Also the following in aid of the fund for the relief of the injured of the Police, Fire and Military Departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheel & Reynolds | $250 00 |
| Tiffany & Co. | 100 00 |
| Geo. M. Allerton | 50 00 |

The Africa.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday morning. Weather stormy.

## FEARFUL CALAMITY IN 22D-ST.

### The Walls of a Station-House Blown Down by the Wind.

### Several Children Killed and Many Badly Wounded.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon arose one of the most violent gales which the City has experienced for years. Fortunately we have but one catastrophe to record as arising from it, but, unfortunately, that was of a terrible character. It occurred in Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Our readers will remember that the mob, on Tuesday last, destroyed, with other property, the Station-House of the Eighteenth Precinct. The building was set on fire in several places and burned completely down. Nothing was saved from it with the exception of a few books and other records. The officers lost a great deal of clothing, and the county was the sufferer in a large quantity of coal, the police supply, which had just been taken in. The walls were left unmoving until yesterday, when the gale spent its force full upon them, and they yielded, falling in with a crash and an echo that was heard for squares around. At the time of the crash the ruins were filled with women and children, the greater part of whom were searching for coal and wood. Had the two walls fallen together the loss of life would have been much greater, though it is bad enough as it is.

Our reporter visited the scene of desolation at 6 o'clock last evening, and reached it just in time to see the body of a little boy, all mangled and torn, brought forth from the ruins, gently carried on the arms of four stalwart policemen. The scene was a terrible one and pregnant with suggestion.

At least a thousand persons—men, women and children—the greater portion of whom doubtless participated, actively or passively, in the burning of the building, were shouting and screaming, and pulling and hauling. Upon the smoking piles of brick and mortar stood mothers calling in vain for the children, who but a few hours before had been sent thither for coal and wood; fathers and brothers, black with dirt and pale with anxiety, worked on in despair or worked like maniacs at impossible tasks, hoping against hope for the lives of their imprisoned little ones; aunty Policemen, bared to the shirt, covered with dust and rubbish, sought diligently in the ruins of their own Station-House for the bodies of the children of the very people who had sacked them, while yet another set of men vilified and blackguarded all the officers who were thus generously working for them. Many had escaped with life secure and limbs unhurt, but wing wits somewhat unbalanced, and able only to realize with accidental vividness their dangers.

As our Reporter reached the doorway, Officers Sergeant Hinchman Sarmen, C. Kain and W. Kane were bringing along the body above referred to. The mother of the boy, a widow woman named Kearney, living at No. 150 East Twenty-second-street; she had sent "Jemmy," a little lad of ten years of age, to the ruins to get some wood. He had evidently died easily. His head was broken in behind, his face badly cut, his chest crushed in and his leg broken. The side of his face on which was thrust was entirely free from dirt or blood, and presented, in his calm, serene repose, a strange contrast to the fearfully repulsive picture on the other side.

The body was carried to the Bellevue Hospital, preceded by troops of laughing, shouting boys and girls, and followed by pushing, swearing men and crying, grouping women. The mother first saw her boy as he lay upon a little wooden bench near the Dead House. The scene was most harrowing, and, although the unexplainably natural exaggerations of language and manner was most apparent, it dragged hard to be permitted to take the body home, but, as per Coroner, had held no request her request was denied. The officers, who were greeted with most uncomplimentary and offensive expressions by the crowds, returned to their disrupted home of duty, while our reporter went first to relieve Hospital in search of the other victims of the crash, who had up to this hour been brought in. The Warden, Mr. John E. Ward, very courteously received and took him through the several wards, lending the facilities and affording every moment of information, for which he deserves much acknowledgment. The first patient was Lizzie O'Brien, of No. 250 East Twenty-first-street, Lizzie is a beautiful little girl about ten years of age. She was lying on a couch in an admirably ventilated room, and receiving every attention which clear heads and kind hearts could dictate or suggest. Her head was badly cut behind, her left arm broken in two pieces, her chest severely bruised and her little limbs racked and struck. She stated that she went to the building with another little girl, who was looking for wood; that she saw the walls tremble and begin to fall. She then started to run, but tripped over a stone and fell into a hole, (probably one of the coal-vaults,) and after that she knew nothing. She was rescued by the officers and brought to the Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, her arm set and bandaged and her wants supplied. Her father was notified of her situation and called to see her.

The second one was Charles McCarthy, a boy of 12 years. He had been playing with a number of his companions in the ruins. He was caught by the falling brick, but was not broken badly, only cut. He was unconscious, but the Warden did not consider him dangerously wounded.

The third patient was John Kellegan, aged 16 years. This was the worst case of them all. He is very badly injured on the head and in the face, and needs careful attention and nursing.

These were all that were under the charge of the Warden. Several others were taken from the ruins and given into the charge of their friends. It is the opinion of the officers that there are other bodies under the ruins, and it is their intention to persevere in their good work until every brick has been removed. The people of that section of the City may well be grateful to the policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, although professional and individual sufferers by the riots of last week, are, nevertheless, the very first to work with alacrity and strength in a cause so purely one of benevolence as this.

While Mr. Ward was gathered several interesting facts concerning his

### "Patients from the Mob."

Whose have been 70 sent there in all, of whom 17 have died. We saw several of them, and must admit that our experience differs from that of the venerable Archbishop, for we certainly saw many a riotous face among them. Two of them will not probably survive twenty-four hours, and one man had a series of gashes and slashes on the back of his head which would have killed any ordinary individual.

The case of a little girl named Emma Jane Kenney, aged 10 years, of No. 110 East Twenty-seventh-street, was peculiarly affecting. The little girl was standing, on Tuesday last, at the window of her mother's house, when a shot passed through her face, cutting away the lower part of her nose and swelling her face. She has won the hearts of her attendants by her quiet, uncomplaining manner.

Other cases of individual interest of no especial public nature, are to be every week; and the 700 patients who but half fill the accommodations provided by the county are well worth a visit from the curious or the charitable.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Origin of the Riot.

New York, Saturday, July 17, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In confirmation of your statement in the Times for Friday, that "the recent outbreak has not been a spontaneous or accidental, but that it has probably been planned for months," I wish to inform you of a fact to which I was a surprised witness on the night before the commencement of the riot. On Sunday night, July 12, I left New-Haven, Conn., at midnight, and was greatly surprised to see at that late hour and on that day two hundred Irishmen get aboard the cars at that place for New-York without baggage. As I heard that the draft was to take place at New-Haven on the following Monday, I took it for granted that their object was to escape being drafted there. One of them told me that the previous night nine hundred had gone down to New-York, and shouted as they left, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis." So which I replied indignantly that such men did not deserve the privileges accorded to them in this land of their adoption. We arrived at New-York at 3½ A. M. Monday morning, and our noisy companions got out in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street in a body together. They were undoubtedly active in the riot that occurred a few hours afterward, and some, it is equally probable, by set design for the very purpose of mingling in it. The whole community cannot be too wary in watching the secret movements of the conspirators who have stricken such a blow at our safety, prosperity and fair name. Cannot our Detective Police ferret out all the windings and workings of these diabolical traitors at home, and bring them to the fate that they deserve?

I am the more sure that the view here given, and corresponding with your own, is the true one, because on calling at a dry goods store in the City on my return, and dealing it out unsparingly, and the latter standing at the door, striking the hour of six to come to ring up the clerk's notice within, he of his own accord burst into a violent tirade against the Government, calling it TYRANNY, and said: Hanks a free country like Jeff. Davis would be far less tyrannical. He was an Irishman, and surprised me by his vicious, and as these various facts all came incidentally together before my view within a short time, they very naturally combined in giving me the same interpretation of the riot when it occurred that you have put upon it. The fierce persistency of the mob, as well as its great size, show "a method in their madness," which it took time and recognized leaders to prepare. Let every lover of the Republic be vigilant, as never before, in eying in any and every direction the smallest beginnings of such seditious turbulence in the future.

A Lover of God, His Country and New-York.

### Punishment of Rioters.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you not use your facile and vigorous pen in stimulating the authorities, the Press and the public, in using all possible means for ferreting out and punishing all persons implicated in the late riots? You have by your timely appeals called out much sympathy and large liberality for the sufferers. You will perform a higher and more difficult service if you will assist in bringing the thieves, robbers, cowardly housebreakers and murderers who have caused all our sufferings, to merited punishment. It is to be feared that many of these criminals will escape "unwhipped of justice." Personal observation and inquiry lead us to think that there is a more diligent search after the property of robbed and murdered men than after the robbers and murderers of those men. I am well aware that our citizens and our Police feel little encouragement in searching out these criminals, thinking that they will be finally sheltered under the robes of judicial ermine.

But let us awake one and all, and endeavor to bring these offenders to justice. What safety is there for our persons, our lives, or our property, if these men are permitted to go at large and prowl about our path by day and by night? Are we willing to bear the weight and the curse of innocent, unavenged blood? A righteous God will punish us and our children, if we fail to inflict just punishment on those crimsoned murderers. Yours truly, M. D.

### The Governor and State Arms.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

By order of the Governor, the arms distributed to civil associations are to be returned. But by the *Daily News* of the 20th, we see a statement (at the foot of the fourth column, first page,) that the rioters have in their possession 2,500 muskets, stolen from the armory. Why does not the Governor issue a proclamation ordering those scamps to give up those muskets, under a heavy penalty if not obeyed? Mr. Editor, we want fair play. If anybody is to retain arms, the associations have a legitimate right to keep them, and not the mob. ASSOCIATIONS.

### Archbishop Hughes and the Colored Victims of the Riot.

New-York, Monday, July 20, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is a pity that Archbishop Hughes, in his speech delivered before the meeting near his residence, made no allusion to the unfortunate and inoffensive victims of the brutal riot—the colored population. It is not yet too late for him to interfere in their behalf, and he can do so effectually through the Catholic papers of this City at any moment, if he is so inclined. And the Catholic Clergy can do likewise. One word from such a source would do more toward securing their permanent safety than the presence of 50,000 bayonets. Yours, respectfully, CITIZEN.

### A Narrow Escape.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The family register shows that I was born on the 2d of August, 1863. Suppose now I am drafted and receive notice on the 1st of August, can I claim exemption from serving three years on account of age, or, in other words, am I liable to do military duty in the draft that takes place on the 20 years are for three years, seeing it lacks but one day of my being over age? Please give me your idea upon the subject. Yours truly, SYNTAX.

New-York, July 21, 1863.

REPLY.—You are undoubtedly liable to draft.

### The New-York Riots Abroad.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP TIMON, OF BUFFALO.

The following document appears in the Buffalo papers:

JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

*To the Dearly Beloved, Faithful Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction.*

Dearly Beloved: In the name of the God of Charity, and through that charity which He, who called us to be your Bishop, has given us for you; through that charity of Christ in us, however unworthy, through which we would cheerfully give our life, if necessary, for each and every one of you; we beg of you, for Christ's sake, and for the sake of all that you love in heaven and on earth, to abstain from all resistance to law, from all riot, from all tumultuous gatherings, from all violence.

In New-York, many misguided men, yet very few, we believe, of practical Catholics, have shed blood in the late riots; and the voice of their brother's blood cried to the Lord from the earth. Some of these rioters have fallen; many more will, we fear, suffer much; many will, perhaps, be ruined; all will feel the painful sting of a guilty conscience, during the rest of life, and, for their death-bed, (if, indeed, rioters who aid in murder could die otherwise than is written: "He that shall kill by the sword, must be killed by the sword." Apoc. xiii. 10,) they will, either through God's mercy, bitterly repent for their participation in the riots, or be lost forever. Dearly beloved, listen to the voice of the Bishop, who dearly loves you; submit to law and God will protect you. Should there be a draft, fewer will be drafted than would, probably, be killed in an unholy struggle against law. And if any of you be drafted, we will try to protect and aid; friends will protect and aid; God will protect, aid, and bless, in more ways than we know or dare name. Withdraw yourselves, then, we beg and exhort, from all who would excite to associations against the law of the land, or to violence and mob law. For God's sake, for the sake of your dear families, for the sake of your fathers and mothers, whether still pilgrims on earth or mingling with the "blessed crowd of witnesses" who from Heaven watch over your conduct on earth—we exhort you to *trust in God*, and not to lend yourselves to any exciter to mob violence, which leads so often to murder. If you follow this advice of your Father in Christ, we confidently assure you that "Whosoever shall follow this rule, *peace shall be upon him, and mercy*, and upon the Israel of God." Gal. vi.

We require that this letter be read in every church on the Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, A. D. MDCCCLXIII. † JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

### Confederate Privateers on the South American Coast.

*Extract of a Private Letter dated*

Rio Janeiro, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The last French arrival brings the news that four Secessionist corsairs—the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia* and another, of which I have forgotten the name—entered the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco, where they landed several prisoners and demanded permission to obtain provisions and to make repairs, which was granted them. It appears that these pirate ships have committed frightful depredations, and burned almost all the Northern vessels coming from the Pacific, from Rio de Janeiro, from Bahia and Pernambuco. It is said that they have burned a Federal vessel near Cape Frio, not far from Rio, which was returning from China. To-day, (May 20,) a pirate vessel was seen before the bar of Rio, but it did not attempt to enter.

No American (Federal) vessel leaves this port now. I do not understand why the North does not issue letters-of-marque in order to destroy these pirates. It is said that a pirate is at Copacabana, near the botanical garden. The *Florida* has left Pernambuco in order to continue its work of destruction.

Several French sailing vessels, which have come to here, had been visited by the pirates and obliged to take more passengers than they wished. What will France say to this? It seems that every thing is permitted to these men—even the most reprehensible and ferocious acts.

### The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,281,800 five-twenties to-day at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 30. These gratifying figures are the result of the popular mind being settled with respect to the various military and political movements. Further large sales may be anticipated before the first of August. The loan is probably the only one which the Government will leave at par, and will command a premium as soon as the subscriptions are closed.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 20.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived last night from City Point, with 1,005 prisoners of war, in charge of Maj. Mercer. They left for Annapolis early this morning.

Richmond papers say ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 16th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

Died in Danville, Va., on the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, Dr. Walter P. Smith, son of Prof. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, Md.

*Special from the Meridan Clarion.*

Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, and families escaping. Ox-carts and every conveyance are used. There was a terrible storm here last night, with heavy rain. Citizens from Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling-house on the route as they pass.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 10 contains the following:

"Brig-Gen. Paul J. Semmes, of Georgia, who was wounded at Gettysburgh, is dead.

Brig.-Gen. (now Governor) William Smith, of Virginia, has resigned his commission."

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft—Half a Million Dollars to be Appropriated to Purchase Exemptions from the Conscription.—The Common Council Committee, appointed on Monday night, to consider the Mayor's communication, in which he recommends an appropriation by the city for the purpose of mitigating the severity of the Conscription act, met with the Board of Contracts, yesterday morning, to decide upon the amount to be raised. The Mayor opened the business by asking if his proposition had met the approval of the Committee, to which Alderman Tappan answered in the affirmative. A discussion as to the power of the Common Council took place, and the Mayor gave it as his opinion that the money could be legally raised. He said that $30,000 only of a fund appropriated for encouraging enlistments, out of $150,000 voted, had been expended, and recommended that the sum remaining be used for the purpose contemplated in his message.

The question as to the number of men required came up, and it was stated that the quota of Kings County would be about 4,500 men.

After some further conversation, it was finally decided to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose contemplated.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening, for the purpose of considering the matter. As there appears to be no opposition, the recommendation of the Committee will doubtless be adopted, and, from present appearances, by a unanimous vote.

The Police Courts—Negroes Supposed to be Stolen—The Affidavit Upon Colored Paupers.—Three men named Patrick Stanton, Robert Sabler and Michael Donnelly, were brought before Justice Hogan yesterday for examination. The parties were arrested in Greenpoint on Friday last, having in their possession two breech-loading carbines and some clothing, which it was supposed had been stolen in New-York during the riots. The carbines had evidently come from the gun factory in Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, which was pillaged and burned by the mob; but the Officer who made the arrests being unable to produce any evidence implicating the parties, they were discharged. Two small boys named William McNally and James Mines were arraigned before Justice Hogan on the charge of destroying furniture belonging to colored families in Warren-street a few days since. A colored man, named John Hicks, testified that a number of persons attacked his house, on the 14th inst., and destroyed his furniture, but could not identify the accused as having broken anything. Officer Gilligan swore that a large crowd smashed the windows of Hicks' house, and broke all they could find inside; saw the defendants coming out of the house at the time, but did not see them do anything. There being no evidence, in the opinion of the Justice, to hold the defendants, they were discharged.

Obituary.—Englebert Lott, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Kings County, died at his residence in Flatbush, on Sunday last, from compression of the brain. He had been suffering with disease for the year past.

### Obituary.

The wife of Senator Pomeroy died, a day or two since, on board the *Ansonia*, just before reaching Albany. She was on her way to Geneva, the home of her family, from Washington, where she had completely exhausted her strength in building up an Asylum for Colored Orphans. She was a woman of rare excellencies of character, and had devoted herself with the utmost self-denial to doing good to others. The Surgeon-General indicated his estimate of her services by giving her a special steamer to bring her North for the restoration of her health.

### Severe Storm—Interruption of Travel.

Albany, Tuesday, July 21.

A severe rain storm prevailed here for several hours this morning, which extended west and south. Castleton bridge, some twelve miles below this city, was washed away. The Hudson River Railroad train, which left here at 9 o'clock, would have been destroyed, but for a timely signal from the residents near that point. The train, which was not stopped a moment too soon, brought the passengers back to this city.

A serious break in the canal at Mount Morris is reported, another at Spraker's, and the gates of the Port Plain, Canajoharie and Spraker's Basin have gone out.

### Marine Disasters.

Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, July 21.

The British sidewheel steamer *St. John* sank this morning, five miles E. S. E. of this place. Two boats full of men left her before she went down.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The British brig *George Crow*, from Sagua, arrived to-day with the Captain and crew of the schooner *Tacon*, from New-York to Greytown, abandoned on board ends on the 17th, lat. 30° 10' long. 74°.

### Cricket.

A single wicket match took place on Monday, on the St. George's cricket ground, Hoboken, between Hamilton, Sayles and Rudge, of the New-York Club, and St. Wasser and Messrs. Todd and Grasse of the St. George's Club, which resulted in a signal victory for the gentlemen of the St. George's Club. The following is the score.

| ST. GEORGE'S. | Runs. | NEW-YORK. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Todd, b. Sadler | 4 | Hammond, b. H. Wright | 2 |
| H. Wright, b. Sadler | 0 | Sadler, b. H. Wright | 0 |
| Mr. Gibbon, c. Hudson, b. Sadler | 20 | Hudson, not out | 5 |
| Wilde | 3 | Total | 7 |
| Total | 32 | | |

### Aquatics.

The five-mile boat race, between Hamill and Ware, for the championship of the American waters, will take place to-morrow, at Poughkeepsie.

### Base Ball.

The match between the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn—the present champions—and the Mutual, of New-York, will come off to-day, at Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Mutual Club, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE GALE YESTERDAY.—The City experienced an unusually severe gale early yesterday afternoon, which played havoc with signs, awnings, &c. In the harbor it was felt to a greater extent, many vessels dragging their anchors, but none going ashore except the U. S. steamer *Henderson*. She completely got to the Battery Enlargement, and was pulled off by four steamtugs. Fort Hall's paths suffered some from the action of the sea. One of them sank and partly went to pieces. The bridge leading from the Battery to them was carried away. Some slight collisions also occurred in the North River, but nothing of consequence.

BOARD FOR RETIRING ARMY OFFICERS.—The Board consists of Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, U. S. A.; Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan, U. S. A.; Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A.; Capt. Hayes, U. S. A. The Board met informally July 21. Absent, Gen. Thomas. Adjourned until Wednesday, July 22.

Gillott's Celery Hair a Beautiful Brown or Black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and safest dressing, or money returned. Sold by druggists. PUNSTON & BODFIELD, General Agents, No. 6 John-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A Sample bottle given for inspection. PHARON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A gifted friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may be secured by using the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS. For having it in universal request—a single one making a pint bottle. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, chiefly produced by the rare ingredients found only in it for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rock" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Produces instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience, by the Chiropodist, by Dr. LAGHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 180 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale on Easy Terms.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up Stairs.

Patent Exterminator
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. They leave their Nests to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.—A capitalist with $10,000 is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,355.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Prize Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair.—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

### Married.

Gomez—Gomez.—On Monday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Gomez, of Gardenas, and Carmelina Marion, of Brooklyn.

### Died.

Dunscomb.—In Westtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, Theodosia Dunscomb, aged 60 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Hon. Sarah Burroughs, Westtown.

Burnham.—In the City, on Monday, July 20, at his late residence, No. 69 Ludlow-st., of consumption, Edgar A., son of R. A. and C. Jane Burnham, aged 25 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken, on Wednesday, July 22, to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

Burns.—In this City, on Friday, July 17, of the brain fever, Rev. Levi S. Burns, aged 32 years.

Burnside.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 21, May H., only child of Charles A. and Adelaide L. Burnside, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Bethune-st.

Burnham.—On Tuesday, July 21, Samuel Burnham, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Candler.—In North Orange, on Sunday, July 19, Capt. Samuel Candler, in his 81st year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. The Morris and Essex cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock, for Brick Church Station. The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

Gedney.—In Trenton, on Tuesday morning, July 14, William M. Gedney, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years editor of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, author of a work on Banking, and for thirty years connected with the Treasury Department at Washington.

Livingston.—Killed at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Lieut. Maxwell Livingston, 2d U. S. Artillery, son of Maxwell L. Livingston, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment, on Friday next, July 24, in the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Mckenzie.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, Pantry, infant son of Jonathan and Anne M. Merchen.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.

Seavers.—In Gettysburgh, Penn., on Sunday, July 5, from a wound received in the battle at that place on Wednesday, July 1, Lieut.-Col. George H. Seavers, 21 Wisconsin Regiment, son of the late John Stevens, of this City.

His remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburgh.

Shaul.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, of scarlet fever, Harry Barnes, youngest child of Henry W. and Mary M. Shaul, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 3 South Oxford-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

Shuart.—On the battle-field, near Gettysburgh, Penn., on Friday, July 3, of wounds received on Thursday, July 2, Christian Augustus Shuart, Co. H, 74 regiment New-York State Militia, eldest son of Isaac C. and Margaret Shuart, of Mottaven, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 20th year of his age.

☞ Paterson (Passaic Co., N. J.) papers please copy.

Sutton.—On Monday, July 20, of cholera-infantum, after an illness of seventeen hours, Pauline, twin daughter of Effingham B. and Mary E. Sutton, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 East 126th-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Thurston.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, Pa., privately received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, Rosseau P. Thurston, A member of Co. E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Watson.—On Sunday, July 19, William Watson, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Bell, No. 17 Rose-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 200.—July 21, 1863.
30, 24, 13, 19, 20, 5, 35, 68, 14, 9, 27.

Kentucky, Class 200.—July 21, 1863.
42, 46, 44, 49, 50, 61, 78, 7, 64, 67, 59, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge, by aforesaid or either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT FOR RETAILING MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKSMITHS' and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES, CABINET TRIMMINGS, CUTLERY. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers, No. 27 Fletcher. Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

CLASS OF 1833, YALE COLLEGE.—THE Decennial Meeting of this Class, will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the New-Haven Hotel. It is confidently expected that this meeting will be a success in every particular.
H. B. BABCOCK, } Committee.
E. W. SEYMOUR, } Committee.
A. L. CHAIN. }

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, prurigo, and genital maladies cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

VETERAN ARTILLERY—BOUNTY $625.—A Man wanted for Co. C, 3d Connecticut regiment New-York artillery, Col. Wm. A. Howard. Apply to Capt. CHAS. F. SANDS, late of the Marine artillery corps, No. 74 Lexington.

## DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

New-York, May 4.

I was suddenly deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. Treated myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, when, by his great skill, restored quite perfect. Together the above space of a few minutes, without giving the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I can sample satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 88 6th-av.

New-York, May 7, 1863.

Three years ago I became so terribly deaf in my left ear that I could not hear the ticking of a watch. I was under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I was told by his office attendant completely deaf, and cannot say with any perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I with confidence recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUFF,
No. 4 Mountain-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

New-York, May 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf (condition, as I consider) in my left ear, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous and discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must confess my fear that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that his discharges have entirely ceased, and the noise in the head has disappeared, and my hearing restored to perfection. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle upon which he bases the means of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN LITTLE.

New-York, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my brother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with other symptoms of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CATHERINE J. POST, No. 10 Sixth-st.

HOPE RESTORED.

June 20, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain near the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and rather rejoice in my gratitude to the Author for the skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried every means in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I put my nose constantly employed; my appetite for eating and food was with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I with confidence recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUFF,
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New-York, Feb. 6, 1863.

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CATHERINE J. POST, No. 10 Sixth-st.

HOPE RESTORED.

June 20, 1863

## LAW REPORTS.

**Decisions.**

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice J. Jackson.

*Ricard vs. Jones.*—Motion denied, with costs to the defendant to abide the result.

*Ladde vs. O'Connor.*—Motion to set aside for irregularity allowed. Defendant let in on terms to defend.

*Schwartz vs. Hartung.*—Motion to set aside for irregularity denied. Defendant let in to defend on terms.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, stated over leaf, have been 9,250 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bbls. and 665 bags Corn Meal, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 1,365 bushels Oats, also bags Provisions and 740 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $7 00@7 25 ₱ 200 lbs. Pearls continue scarce (only) and nominal.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet and depressed.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, at former rates.

CHEMICALS—Quicksilver dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 20½, and 240 bags Rio at 27c.@27½c. ₱ lb. Market heavy. We quote: Java at 35½c.@36c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Rio at 30c.@32½c.; and San Domingo at 26½c.@29c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 110,656 packages, including 1,227 bags, and 12,007 mats Java; 20,500 bags Rio and Santos, 2,800 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Laguayra, 600 bags St. Domingo, and 3,635 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been dull and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, and has advanced to 60c. 65½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., with sales of 2,500 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited request at irregular prices.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Flour opened quiet and heavy, and continued dull, closing quite heavy, influenced by the violent fluctuations in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales were 10,000 bbls. at 5@10c. less than Saturday's prices, and 5,000 bbls. at 10@15c. lower than Monday's prices, closing at $4 80@4 85 for Superfine State and Western; $4 90@4 95 for common to good extra State; $5 00@5 05 for choice extra State; $5 10@5 20 for common to good extra Western; $5 15@5 25 for common to choice extra Western; $5 30@5 40 for common to good extra Ohio; $5 45@5 60 for common to choice extra Ohio; $5 65@5 75 for trade brands extra Ohio; $5 80@6 00 for fancy do.; $4 80@5 00 for common to choice extra White Wheat Western; $5 10@5 20 for fancy do.; $5 25@5 40 for extra Genesee; $5 30@5 40 for superfine State and Western; $4 90@5 00 for common to good superfine State; $5 00@5 10 for common to choice superfine State; $5 10@5 20 for superfine Western; $5 30@5 40 for common to choice superfine Western; $5 45@5 60 for superfine State and Western; $5 65@5 75 for extra State; $5 80@6 00 for choice do.; $5 90@6 00 for extra Genesee; $5 90@6 00 for fancy do.; $5 70@5 80 for trade brands Ohio; $5 85@6 00 for fancy do.; $5 90@6 00 for extra Ohio

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MURRAY & CRISWOLD and known as No. 3 CHILDS, under the firm name of MURRAY, CRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

New-York, June 1, 1865.

MURRAY & CRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

The business will be continued by MURRAY & CRISWOLD at the same place of business.

MURRAY & CRISWOLD.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that JOHN P. FOLDWIN, under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & JOSEPH TUCKER, under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & CO., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN P. FOLDWIN,

New-York, June 30, 1865. JOSEPH TUCKER.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Jackson-st., under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & CO.

JOHN P. FOLDWIN,
J. TUCKER,
Special partner.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Co-partnership under the name of GEO. E. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. E. PENDLETON,
WM. E. PENDLETON.

Mr. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL is this day admitted as a general partner in our firm.

New York, July 1, 1865. GEO. E. & GEO. ORISWOLD.

## MACHINERY.

**WATER WHEELS.**—E. S. MOLDE, PATENT Double Turbine, Pelton Wheel and Governor, and other Water Wheels and Machinery. Send for Circular. No. 121 CHAMBERS-st., N. Y. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

**MACHINERY.**—WATER WHEELS, PATENT Governors, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Gearing, Mill Gearing, Iron Buildings, Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. Send for circular. JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, O., and New York.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—NEW AND SECOND-hand Machines for sale at a great bargain. Also, Machines to let. Machines repaired. Needles, Oil, &c. 707 BROADWAY, cor. 4th-st.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—THE ONLY PLACE in the City that has not advanced the price of Machines. Call and examine the new Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 12, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 12, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 12, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 12, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 12, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 13, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 13, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 13, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 13, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 13, improved. 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Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 100, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 100, improved.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** Established expressly for the cure of GONORRHŒA & GLEET, and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURRAY, CHILDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

New-York, June 1, 1865.

MURRAY & CRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

The business will be continued by MURRAY & CRISWOLD at the same place of business.

MURRAY & CRISWOLD.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that JOHN P. FOLDWIN, under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & JOSEPH TUCKER, under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & CO., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN P. FOLDWIN,

New-York, June 30, 1865. JOSEPH TUCKER.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Jackson-st., under the firm of JOHN P. FOLDWIN & CO.

JOHN P. FOLDWIN,
J. TUCKER,
Special partner.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Co-partnership under the name of GEO. E. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. E. PENDLETON,
WM. E. PENDLETON.

Mr. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL is this day admitted as a general partner in our firm.

New York, July 1, 1865. GEO. E. & GEO. ORISWOLD.

## MACHINERY.

**WATER WHEELS.**—E. S. MOLDE, PATENT Double Turbine, Pelton Wheel and Governor, and other Water Wheels and Machinery. Send for Circular. No. 121 CHAMBERS-st., N. Y. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

**MACHINERY.**—WATER WHEELS, PATENT Governors, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Gearing, Mill Gearing, Iron Buildings, Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. Send for circular. JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, O., and New York.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—NEW AND SECOND-hand Machines for sale at a great bargain. Also, Machines to let. Machines repaired. Needles, Oil, &c. 707 BROADWAY, cor. 4th-st.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—THE ONLY PLACE in the City that has not advanced the price of Machines. Call and examine the new Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 1, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 2, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 3, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 4, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 5, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 6, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 7, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 8, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 9, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 10, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Howe Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Florence Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Singer Machine, No. 11, improved. Also, the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 12, improved.

# PERMANENT PEACE OF THE CITY

## WHAT ABOUT THE DRAFT

### British and French Action During the Riots.

### Military Movements—Arrests—Incidents, &c.

PERMANENT QUIET OF THE CITY.

We think we can heartily congratulate our citizens upon an entire and permanent restoration of order. What little excitement existed on Monday has wholly disappeared, and a pretty thorough tour of the City furnishes not an indication, however slight, of a disposition to again defy the laws, and to again endure a terrible retribution. It seems to be conceded by the disaffected, that another outbreak would be followed by immediate and fearful punishment, and that passions, therein control their prejudices and reason check their passions. They have the evidences that the authorities are now ready, at a moment's warning, to meet any emergency, and they have the experience—which it were well to lay to heart—that in dealing with rioters gloves will do, as they have been, laid aside. Military forces, intelligently distributed, are ready to meet immediately any disturbance in their respective localities, and a reserve sufficient to crush any demonstration, however formidable, can and wherever and whenever called to hold it in constant reliance. Beyond this, we have our Police, a body of men who have covered themselves with honor by their noble and heroic conduct, and have won the confidence and admiration of the entire community. Still more, we have organizations of Citizen Police—specials—in the several precincts, men who value life, property and peace, and who pledge themselves to aid in seeing that each are protected and preserved. Verily, should the lawless ever appear upon a repetition of the work of last week, the consequences to them would be swift and terrible.

Draft or no draft, we feel justified in saying that there will be no more scenes of murder, arson and pillage—law and order will be preserved.

"HOW ABOUT THE DRAFT?"

What Gov. Seymour is Doing—A Committee Gone to Washington—Marshal Nugent Ready to Resume the Draft.

Now that quiet is once more restored to our City, the main question which agitates the minds of the people are—What is to be done next? How about the draft? What is the Government going to do? What is Gov. Seymour going to do? &c., &c. The rioters and their sympathizers, including all the Secessionists and Copper Knaves who did not wish the Government to get any more soldiers on any terms, whether by drafting or volunteering, are flattering themselves that they have gained a complete victory; that the doings of the last week have struck terror to the hearts of the officials here and at Washington, and that the Government *dare not* (that is the word) renew the draft in this City. On the other hand, those who are in favor of the draft feel that this state has largely increased within a week) are no less positive that the Government *dare not* enforce the draft, that it *can* enforce the draft, and that it will, must and shall enforce the draft, whether it wants soldiers or not. This is the talk that one hears about the streets, as uttered by the two extremes of popular sentiment. Then there is a large class of citizens more moderate in their views, conservative and law-abiding citizens, who are in favor of the enforcement of all laws that are deemed necessary, but who think that the easiest way is the best way, and would like to see something of compromise effected which would avoid the contingency of further collision between the Government and the disaffected. This class are even more confounded than the other two to know what action the Government designs to take in the matter of the draft, and what, as yet, the Governor takes upon the subject. Our reporter spent a large part of the day yesterday, in trying to obtain some satisfactory answer to these inquiries, but he is obliged to confess that his labors proved, for the most part, a failure. The position of Gov. Seymour, so far as it could be ascertained from a brief interview with him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is this. He and his friends, as well as a large number of his sentinel supporters of the Administration, are of opinion that injustice has been done to this State in the matter of the quota which she is called upon to furnish under the draft. They claim that New-York has furnished more than her quota under the calls for volunteers, and that this excess should be deducted from the quota to be raised by draft. They also claim that the services of the State Militia, which has been on several times called out for a short term, should be also credited, and the aggregate time of such service deducted from the draft quota. Pending the settlement of these claims Gov. Seymour is urging upon the Government to postpone the draft, and he also urges that if not inconsistent with the public safety, it should be postponed until a case can be brought before the Highest Court, and the constitutionality of the draft law be tested.

A Committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. Hoffman, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., and others, representing both political parties, proceeded to Washington on Sunday evening last to confer with the Government authorities upon the matters thereto related, and to try and bring about some satisfactory arrangement. The result of that mission has not yet transpired.

Marshal Provost-Marshal Nugent has received no instructions whatever from Washington relative to the draft one way or another.

While the riot was in progress he received a telegram from there which he then declined, and still declines, to make public. At the request of Gov. Seymour he announced, on his own responsibility, that the draft had been *postponed*, which many considered to mean abandoned. This was not his meaning, nor has he received anything from Washington that would warrant the belief that the Government has any idea of abandoning the draft in this City. It being postponed from *necessity*, the two enrolling offices where the draft was going on having been burned by the mob; but the Provost-Marshal is now prepared to resume the draft in all the Districts except the Sixth. In this District the enrollment lists were placed in a safe before the building was burned, and yesterday they were recovered from the ruins and found to be in a good state of preservation, having received merely a slight scorching which will not prevent their being used. All of the other Districts except the Sixth had duplicate lists deposited in the War Office at Washington, so that the mob would have gained nothing even if they had succeeded in destroying them. As soon as the lists of the Sixth District are rearranged and a portion of them recopied, Marshal Nugent will be prepared to proceed with the draft in all of the nine Congressional Districts under his jurisdiction. He has not the slightest idea that the Government intends to back down to a mob in this City, and is expecting every day to get letters from Washington to resume the drawing.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Important Action by the British and French Authorities—The Negroes Taken on Board French and English Men-of-war for Safety.

The ferocity with which the rioters last week attacked the colored people of this City was by no means discriminating, but regardless of consequence and reckless of result, caused not only the death of many an innocent and hard-working man, but by the indiscriminate onslaught upon certain

[illegible] COLORED QUARTER,

Great Britain, on a smaller scale than the City and County a bill for damages which will by no means be slight or agreeable to pay.

The most notable case was that of a colored cook on a bark, which lay at the foot of Fulton-street, East River, the details of which were given yesterday morning in the Times, but several other instances of brutality scarcely less fearful than that, are before the proper authorities awaiting legal investigation.

Owing to the humane and prompt efficiency of a well-known gentleman of the City of Brooklyn, the colored man who was terribly mutilated, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and there carefully attended to.

On Tuesday, the day of the occurrence, the gentleman appeared before the British Consul-General and made affidavit to the following points, which have not fully been made public. He states that, standing upon the railing of the ferry-boat, he distinctly saw the band of ruffians, to the number of perhaps forty, go upon the vessel armed with heavy bludgeons. They found at the stern of the vessel two negro sailors, whom they drove forward, beating and kicking them at every step, until they reached the forecastle. The sailors jumped into the hold, and the mob, foiled in their purpose, threw into the hold and upon the shrieking sailors long sticks of logwood, which lay upon deck, until all was quiet.

They then turned upon the third negro, who was subsequently identified by the Captain as his cook, and after knocking him down, beat him about the head with their heavy clubs until he was a mass of gore. All this while a tall, stout, good-looking, well-dressed man, who seemed to be their leader, stood at the centre of the vessel quietly watching the proceedings of his men. After the had apparently is the victim, the leader waved his arms above his head and left the ship followed by the rioters.

In consequence of this statement and the corroborating one of the captain of the vessel, who came on board after the affair was over, and who testified only as to the condition of his servant, the Consul-General deemed it his duty to proceed to extremities in the

PROSECUTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Unfortunately there was no British man-of-war in our harbor, at the time, but the French frigate *Guerriere*, 32 guns, under command of Admiral Barnaud, was stationed near the Battery, and to her Mr. Archibald applied for protection. The French officers had already been, through their Consul-General, to the Admiral to tender their services, and an asylum was tendered the negroes of that nationality on board the ship. To the request of the Consul-General, the Admiral granted an immediate acquiescence, and on last as the colored sailors claiming the protection of the British flag, made known their wants at the Consulate, they were sent on board the French frigate.

On Saturday last, however, the

BRITISH FRIGATE CHALLENGER,

Seventy-two guns, commanded by Capt. John T. Mansell, came into port, and took a position near the French ship. The British negroes were at once transferred to her, and a large number of others were sent off from the Consulate. There are at present 300 of these poor creatures now sheltered by the British flag, and glad enough they were to get under its protecting folds.

We understand that in the correspondence between Lord Lyons and the British Consulate at this Port, the former indorsed emphatically the prompt measures taken by the Consul-General, and extended his thanks to the French Admiral for the generous part he took in the matter.

The *Challenger* will remain in our harbor until otherwise directed by the British Ministers, and the negroes within its lines and on board their men-of-war are sufficient protection from the local authorities.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN BROOKLYN.

It is gratifying to know that out of the thousands of colored people residing in Brooklyn and its immediate vicinity, but few were injured during the recent riot. One of these was an old man named William Williams, Washington, who has been known for the past forty years as a man handy at all manner of domestic jobbery, from the whitewashing of a kitchen wall to the beating of a Brussels carpet. It seems that Mr. Williams was one of the unfortunates who was pursued by a gang of stevedores near Fulton Ferry on the New-York side, on Tuesday last. He was caught near Bushes-slip, brutally beaten about the head and body, and only escaped with his life by the timely interference of a party of sailors, who, though partially intoxicated, knew enough of the sacredness of life to prevent its sacrifice. These men carried the bleeding Williams to the ferry-house, placed him in a carriage, and saw him safely home. The wounded man, who thanks God and the sailors for his deliverance, is doing well, and will be able to resume his old church duty by the latter part of the week. Very many colored families have been notified by apparent friends that they were to be attacked when the draft begins, and have removed to places of greater safety; others being too poor to move, and having no place to go to, are at home remaining in doors with fear and trembling. It may be some consolation for them to know that the citizens' patrol, and the members of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments have determined to see to it as a specialty that no negro shall be molested in the City of Brooklyn with impunity.

Relief of Colored Sufferers.

The Committee of Merchants for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots, met yesterday and determined to open at once a central office, where applicants for relief can be supplied, and legal help and medical advice obtained. They will keep a careful registration of the names of all sufferers and the amount of their losses. A list of those out of employment and of citizens needing servants. A depot where clothing, &c., can be left and be distributed. They hope to be able to announce the location to-morrow. In the meanwhile, the Committee find the suffering more widespread than they had at first supposed, and a large amount of money will be required. Contributions in cash may be sent to the Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., No. 125 Front-street, New-York.

THE COLORED RELIEF FUND.

The following additional sums were subscribed yesterday to the fund for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots. Jonathan Sturges, Esq., is Treasurer for the Fund:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. A. Low & Bro. | $500 | James Connelly | $25 |
| Cheriell Mason Co. | 200 | Bonner & Richmond | 100 |
| Wm. Redmond & Son | 50 | Smith & Peters | 100 |
| Bonner & Redmond | 50 | Cash | 5 |
| Wood & Redmond | 50 | C. E. Detmold | 100 |
| Bonner & Potts | 25 | Samuel Bonnell, Jr. | 50 |
| Wm. H. Isham & Gallup | 100 | Alfred Le Roy | 100 |
| James B. Collins | 50 | O. D. Munn | 50 |
| Collections of Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, | | Lyles, Polhamus & Co. | 50 |
| W. S. Churchill | 100 | Cash | 5 |
| Collins, Rayner & Hall | 100 | Owen & Carnegie | 100 |
| Otis W. Smith | 50 | Wm. Crowley & Co. | 100 |
| D. Wadsworth & Co. | 25 | Isaac Hallam, Son & Co. | 100 |
| Chas. H. Marshall | 250 | Beatty, Dorman & Co. | 100 |
| Geo. T. Trimble | 100 | Amount subscribed on Monday | 1,100 |
| Cyrus Curtiss | 50 | Total to date | $9,175 |

Vincent Colyer, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, for the colored people suffering from the late riots, gratefully acknowledges the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | $2 00 | Mrs. S. Osgood | $10 00 |
| S. Watson | 5 00 | Mrs. Chas. L. Frost | 5 00 |
| Mr. Merkle | 1 00 | Hyville, L. I. | 11 00 |
| A Friend to Oppressed | 5 00 | G. H. Mathews | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Ray Boynton | 30 00 | Clothing from Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Fay, Mr. J. Conely, Cash, paid | 5 00 |

LEGAL AID FOR THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

We give below a circular issued by a number of lawyers of this City and Brooklyn, tendering gratuitous services to such colored persons as have lost property during the riots, for the recovery of compensation from the County. It is proper to state that many more of the legal fraternity would have signed it, had opportunity been afforded them.

The sufferers should take note that the act of 1855, which provides a remedy for such losses, requires the action to be brought within *three months* after the injury happened. There is, therefore, little time to make their rights known to this unfortunate class of people to whom the circular refers. It is also to be noticed that chapter 270 of the Laws of 1860 requires that the claim on which the action is to be founded is *presented to the Comptroller for adjustment twenty days before suit is brought.*

The undersigned, practicing lawyers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, sensible of the wrongs inflicted during the late riots upon the colored inhabitants of those Cities and the violation thereby offered to our laws, advise and assistance, free of all charge, to all such persons in recovering compensation for the damages inflicted upon them by rioters.

It is hoped that all just claims for such wrongs will be adjusted and paid by the public authorities with promptness; but for all pecuniary damages to property, whether real or personal, which has been destroyed or injured, in consequence of the mob or riot, a right of action arises against the City or County in which the same may have been.

The undersigned will take charge of and conduct all such claims for any colored persons without compensation.

New-York, July 21, 1863.

Lemuel Stevens, No. 279 Broadway, New-York.
Charles Jones & Wallis, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Grant & Mason, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Thompson, Titus & Roe, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
E. F. Clark, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible]

THE MILITARY.

Department of the East.

Gen. Dix is still employed in systematizing the various branches of his Department. The United States forces in the City have been distributed in the most important points, and it is believed that they will be sufficiently able to preserve the public peace. It is not likely that the militia will be called upon again to take up arms in defence of the City, as the Administration at Washington has taken the matter of enforcing the draft into its own hands.

Gen. Canby still remains at the Police Headquarters. But few troops are now on guard duty, and the ridiculous are that, in a day or two, they will all be sent to a general rendezvous.

THE EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The Eighth United States infantry regiment, which came into the City last week, are quartered at the Fort Barracks. They are accompanied by a splendid band, which at intervals during the day discourses delightful music.

THE FIFTH U. S. BATTERY, CAPT. G.

This battery still holds its position in the open square fronting the City Hall. It will probably remain in the City until it is ascertained, beyond peradventure, that no more rioting is likely to occur.

THE CITY REGIMENTS.

All the City regiments, with the exception of the sixth, have been ordered to report to Gen. Sandford. The Sixth will be mustered out of the United States service to-day, and will then immediately report to Gen. Sandford. The officers of the various regiments were busy yesterday making out the pay-rolls, and making other preparations for mustering out. It has been arranged for all the regiments to be mustered out of the United States service to-day. Gen. Sandford is now in command of all the City troops on the police force. He will take command of them in readiness to re-quell any particular precinct at a moment's notice, in case their services should be required.

THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry, under Col. Morr, consists of three full companies. At present the force is encamped at Gramercy Park. Most of the horses are kept saddled at stated hours, so that in case of emergency there may be no delay. Yesterday afternoon Col. Morr, with 24 men, proceeded on a tour of observation through the upper wards of the City. Everything was found to be quiet. Lieut. A. Low, who was instrumental in forming a company of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York regiment, but has not entered a position in Company H, Fourteenth New-York cavalry.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. S. N. G.

It is well known that, in return for the secret presence and protection of regiments from this City at Harrisburgh and its vicinity, they were there to, only made the victims of inhospitality and extortion, in many instances, but have since been subjected in some of the Philadelphia papers to abuse of the most shameful kind, terming them vagabonds and rowdies. Among the regiments which hurried to the relief of the Keystone State and has since received, to an especial degree, the courteous and generous acknowledgments we refer to, was the Twenty-second N. Y. S. N. G., Col. Lloyd Aspinwall. The last stance, which scarcely needed a refutation, is refuted by a letter from Col. Aspinwall to the Philadelphia *North American*, and the facts stated and proven of the services and conduct of this regiment should put its libelers to the blush. It marched farther, marched quicker, did more service, was more in advance than any Pennsylvania regiment, and was the first to enter Carlisle and raise the Stars and Stripes after its evacuation by the rebels. The unmanly assault to which the Colonel responds in a just with all the accents made upon the New-York soldiery, and equally truthful. It emanates from a member of the "Gray Reserve," of Philadelphia, who, with his soldiers, have been notified by apparent friends that they were to be attacked when the draft begins, and have removed to places of greater safety; others being too poor to move, and having no place to go to, are at home remaining in doors with fear and trembling. It may be some consolation for them to know that the citizens' patrol, and the members of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments have determined to see to it as a specialty that no negro shall be molested in the City of Brooklyn with impunity.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

Five companies of the above regiment were mustered out of the United States service yesterday. The remaining five companies, which were absent on duty in various parts of the City, will be mustered out this morning.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers (Buffalo) left for their home yesterday afternoon. Company A, of that regiment, which has been on duty for several days in Westchester County, joined the main body as it was en route.

The Sixty-fifth regiment, from the same city, returned home three days ago. It will be remembered that both regiments went to protect the Capital of Pennsylvania, and, on their return arrival in this City, volunteered to aid in quelling the mob.

ARRIVAL OF RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

The Twelfth Rhode Island regiment, Col. George H. Browne, arrived here yesterday morning from Cincinnati. After being quartered at the Battery, where their comfort was attended to by Col. Alby, they were furnished transportation by him on the steamer *Commodore*, and left for Providence at 4 o'clock.

The Twenty-seventh Connecticut regiment, Col. Bowers, also arrived here last evening from Washington. They have been provided for by Col. Alby at the Battery barracks, and will leave for New-Haven on the 6 o'clock train on Wednesday morning.

Both the above regiments were nine months' men, the former having been in Gen. Burnside's corps.

ON DUTY.

A detachment of 90 men of the Seventy-first regiment, N. G. S. N. G. reported at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal last evening for duty. They relieved a portion of the Eighth.

Headquarters State Reserve, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York, July 21, 1863.

General Orders.—This regiment will assemble at Centre Market drill room to-morrow (Wednesday) the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. Every member must be present. Capt. Kinney will detail 100 men, under command of Capt. Miller, of Company I, assisted by Lieut. Nimmo, of Company K, and Lieut. Rossman, of Company D, who will hold themselves in readiness until further orders.

By order, JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.
E. B. Kinney, Adjutant.

Headquarters Twenty-second National Guard,
S. N. Y., New-York, July 21, 1863.

General Orders, No. —. Company, Capt. Franklin, and T Company, Capt. Gardner, will relieve Companies E and G, now on duty at their headquarters to-morrow, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Colonel Commanding.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

Headquarters Thirty-seventh Regiment,
N. Y. S. N. G., July 21, 1863.

This regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 366 Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The pay rolls will be ready at the same time.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME,
Thos. W. Morris, Adjutant.

The Seventh-avenue Arsenal.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO GEN. SANDFORD—HIS REPLY.

As has been previously announced the military post at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was turned over to Col. Serrian, of the Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. G., by Gen. Sandford Monday. Last evening a number of the General's friends, including his own personal staff, assembled at the Arsenal for the purpose of tendering to him, in a brief address, their appreciation of his high military abilities. The address was presented by Col. Charles W. Darling, and as was as follows:

Seventh-avenue State Arsenal,
New-York City, July 20, 1863.

Major-Gen. Sandford

Commander: We, the undersigned officers, who have been under your command at this place during the trying times of the past few days, respectfully congratulate you on the most efficient manner in which you have performed your duty as a commander. Combining, as you do, social and gentlemanly qualities with those of a soldier, you have won the respect and confidence alike of the public and the men under your command. Though hoping that no similar necessity may arise for the continued exercise of your active duties in this State, yet we may respectfully assert that there is no commander under whom we would sooner serve. With deep-felt sentiments of regret at parting, we have but to say that when you require our services again you have but to call on us.

JAMES A. FARRELL,
Commanding General.

John B. Wilcox, Division Inspector.
S. Brooke Postley, Colonel Third cavalry.
Alexander Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp.
Chas. Wm. Darling, Colonel and Aid.
Wm. Mayer, late Colonel 71st N. Y. V.
James Louis Kwinan, Major 6th Mo. Vol. cav.
John Dixon, 1st N. Y. Vol. infantry.
B. Frank Oakes, 4th S. C. cavalry.
J. D. Keating, 10th N. Y. state Militia.
H. Y. Gilbert, Surgeon of the Post.
Asher S. Miller, Acting Post Quartermaster.
D. C. Minton, Lieut.-Colonel 1st cavalry.
Lawrence Leahy, Captain 1st N. Y. N. G.
Augustus O'Neil, Q. M. 10th N. Y. N. G.
Jerome Toie, Captain 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
Matthew Ryan, Second Lieut. N. Y. S. N. G.
Jas. R. Fiemies, Captain Co. F, 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
John Missing, Lieut.-Colonel 10th N. Y. N. G.
Aaron Seeley, Major 10th N. Y. N. G.
Joseph G. Rodrigues, Adjutant 10th N. Y. N. G.
Hamlin Babcock, Captain, 10th N. Y. N. G.
John Canby, Co. E, 11th N. Y. State Vols.
William P. Demarest, on attached service.

GEN. SANDFORD'S REPLY.

Colonel and Gentlemen: I feel extremely grateful at this very kind and very loving expression of your opinion. We have been engaged in a short, but useful pursuit. We have been pursuing a common duty, one in which the safety of our lives and property were at stake. When a mob rules, life is not worth having, and law is of no account. So long as the mob paraded our streets and essayed to dictate laws to us, the City was in a state of anarchy and confusion. The foe in the open field was not half so dreadful as the foe in New-York. I am gratified to say that during this short service, every man of you have stood up nobly for the defence of the City. If for one moment the mob had got control of this City, the effect at home and abroad would have been disastrous. Believing, as I do, gentlemen, for your kindness, and am happy to announce that your efforts in quelling the riot were triumphant. I hope we will not be called upon again to do such a duty, but if we are I want no better assurance of your co-operation than that promised this evening.

JAMES A. FARRELL.

Attack upon the Military at Staten Island.

On Monday evening a party of soldiers who had been doing duty in this City were ordered back to Staten Island. Arriving there a disturbance arose between a few of them and some of the residents and hangers-on in the vicinity of Vanderbilt's Landing, which very soon involved a large number of both parties. Fire arms and knives were freely used, and both parties succeeded in having suffered severely.

Michael Perlan received a scalp wound from a musket ball, and two or three other citizens sustained injuries. Chas. Mussett, a gardener, an Irishman, about 50 years of age, was shot through the heart, while standing on a railroad bridge, and instantly killed. Mr. S. R. Black, Jr., Superintendent of the Gas Works at Clifton, found a wounded soldier named John Cook, and upon the latter's refusing to be removed, he stabbed him. While bending over the wounded man, Mr. Black was shot at by a soldier, the ball passing near his head. Another soldier named Wm. Welch was found, who had been horribly wounded in the abdomen, either by a knife or a bayonet. His intestines protruded, and he, with the other soldier, who was standing from severe gunshot wounds, were taken by citizens to the hospital of the Seaman's Retreat. Cook said that before he was clubbed he had shot and killed one of the party attacking him.

When the greater part of the soldiers, who had taken their seats for the race, heard of the disturbance, they rushed to the assistance of their comrades, using, it is said, their guns without discrimination against the assembled crowd. The party with whom they were in conflict did not exceed twenty or thirty, and in a short time, with the exception of nine, who were arrested, fled. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning to New-York.

There are conflicting reports as to the origin of the riot; some attributing it to the soldiers and others to the citizens. The truth will be ascertained on the investigation ordered by Col. Lansing, commandant of the troops at New-Dorp.

ARRESTS, INCIDENTS, &c.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, received the following additional contributions yesterday to the fund for the relief of the families of those killed, and the relief of those injured in the late riots. The fund will undoubtedly be swelled to a large amount, the purposes appealing to the judgment as well as the hearts of our citizens.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Mail S. Ship Co. | $1,000 | Smith & Bates | 100 |
| Paparo & Bro. & Co. | 100 | Wm. Heath | 5 |
| A. J. Abern | 100 | Bogert & Kneeland | 100 |
| Chas. H. Marshal | 100 | E. S. Storms | 100 |
| James Boorman | 200 | S. Walker & Sons | 100 |
| Fred. T. Thompson | 50 | | |

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A RINGLEADER.

Officer Jenks, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested Patrick Mabry, who is charged with arson and burglary, committed during the riots.

He is proved to have been one of the leaders among the rioters who burst open the door of Provost-Marshal Manierre's office in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. It will be remembered that the entire block was burned down on Monday afternoon last; the flames spreading both up and down from the Marshal's office, which was located in about the middle of the block.

Mabry is well known, and has been fully identified by several witnesses as the person who applied the torch to the building. He is held in close custody to await a trial on the charges above specified.

FURTHER SEARCHES AND RECOVERIES.

Yesterday Sergeant Vaughan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a squad of men, searched the tenement houses in Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, between First and Second avenues. This is the locality where about all the thieves and vagabonds of that vicinity live. Some fifty houses were searched, and upwards of $600 worth of plunder was recovered, consisting of groceries, dry-goods, furniture, &c. Among the spoils were five boxes of tea, a barrel of sugar, one of hempseed, and one of canary seed, starch, tobacco, segars, shawls, feather beds, tallow candles enough for a general illumination, &c., &c. Considerable opposition to the search was made by the women, one of whom was arrested in the act of attempting to carry away a box of starch, which she acknowledged had been stolen from one of the sacked stores.

MORE OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Large quantities of property, stolen in the late riots, have been recovered through the active exertions of the Police. The Station-houses of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Precincts are all very nearly filled with goods of all kinds and description, which have been found and taken thither by the officials of these Precincts. All persons who have lost property during the riotous proceedings of last week, are requested to call without delay, identify their goods and take them away.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.

Edward Divis, of the "Broadway Squad," was fatally wounded during the disturbances in Twenty-ninth-street. He died on Monday evening, and yesterday the following proceedings were had by his late associates:

At a meeting held by the members of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, "Broadway Squad," Metropolitan Police, at their rooms, No. 300 Mulberry-street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of His providence, to remove by death our late worthy associate and brother officer, Edward Divis, upon whom it has been our fortune to know in the pat ware relations of life, as well as in the faithful discharge of arduous duty; and

*Whereas*, His sterling worth demands from us an expression of our feelings; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an All-wise Providence, for which we are clothed in sorrow as the loss of one who was endeared to us by many ties of friendship and affection, and wherever merit receives, that while to the young class of men he has been so suddenly called to that "bourn from which no traveler returns."

*Resolved*, That in reverentially deploring this event, we extend our sympathies with the widowed wife and fatherless child of deceased, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and tender to them our affectionate consolance in the affliction they have been called upon to endure.

*Resolved*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that our rooms be draped in mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the daily Press, and a copy of said resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the family of deceased.

Sergt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, Chairman.
Roundsman Abrons H. Field, } Committee.
Roundsman Benjamin Cornwell, }

A THIEF AROU.

During the riots a notorious thief, known to the Police, and to the publicist large of the Twenty-first Precinct, as Garry Barry, was shot by another notorious character known as Brandy. Mischief existent of that Precinct. A difficulty occurred between them at Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, when Barry drew a pistol and shot Barry, killing him on the spot. The friends of Barry at once fell upon his murderer, and beat him so badly that he was taken up for dead and carried to the hospital, where he now lies. His injuries were of a dreadful character, but he is likely to recover.

TWO BOYS CHARGED WITH PLUNDERING.

Thomas McKay, alias Tramon, aged 11 years, and Norman Byrne, aged 10 years, were arrested yesterday by Officer Lucas. These boys were among the prisoners, and were found having about who pulled


[illegible] COAL

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you

We answer, 'tis an easy task:

Strengthen the Stomach, and assist

The Nerves, the servants of the system,

And regulate the Liver [illegible]

Then your health will be secure.

Pure blood, from day to day,

Each organ aid, as Nature's law;

Peace and refresh the inner man;

And like a watch, that's kept in chime

By constant care, with rational time,

The system's tone and strength restore.

All thereby obey the spirit's law.

"Now," you inquire, "can this be done?"

This Victory o'er Disease to win?"

"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,

Is Nature's supreme restorative—best

As a means of regenerating the disordered solids, cobled system, regulating every function of the human organism, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors that produce

That fever-fiend, the heavy air,

Drink not unaerated the water found

In [illegible] wells, or marshy ground;

Medicine will fail you, pale

Nature your must sooner—or sure

For when debarred from exercise

For artificial aid she craves.

Hostetter's grand purpose and intent

Is throughout evil to prevent,

And if you'd be relieved or saved

From ills that crush the unprepared,

Hostetter's Bitters use—for note

They are the surest antidote.

To rid it of [illegible] the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of the heleterous vapor, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fortified with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind

The body, and depress the mind;

Ague, that as they go and come,

Make life a constant martyrdom;

Colics and dysenteric pains,

Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,

To those in health, who would enjoy

Heaven's best gifts without alloy;

For all the strengthless, weak and pale,

Who droop, yet know not what they ail,

Hostetter's Bitters are present

An Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
New-York Office, No. 69 Broadway.


and robbed the store of Mr. Samuel Masserole, No. 250 Tenth-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the mob. The testimony is ample that these boys took large quantities of property away. Justice Quackenbush, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed them in default of $600 bail each.

FURTHER ROBBERIES.

Daniel Brown, an Irishman, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer Swanson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of stealing from premises No. 249 Third-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the rioters. The goods taken were owned by Samuel Seeley. Justice Quackenbush committed Brown to prison in default of bail, on the charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF ANOTHER RIOTER.

A laborer named John Murphy was arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police yesterday, charged on the complaint of Wm. B. Akins, of No. 22 Lafayette-place, and Hugh Stinson, of Broome-street, with riotous conduct. Justice Osborn committed the accused for trial.


[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton, Dean & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Devlin Brothers are creating a great furore at the Bowery by their daring feats on the high rope; their fashionable tricks in pantomime, &c., while the Sandfords are delighting their audiences with their truly beautiful music and characteristic negro dances, extravaganzas and comic operatic performances.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Two Hundred Responsible Wanted—By Tompkins & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 66½ Broadway (second door,) to whom the highest cash price will be paid. Apply from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Over 100 substitutes now on hand.

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway. See *Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

Richards's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes; and Hydrostatic Burg Proof Bank-proof Safes, with Hamaker & Platt's Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled.—At No. 265 Broadway, New-York.


MISCELLANEOUS ARRIVALS—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 11 P. M.—Wind S. Light and hazy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Plantagenet (Br.), Bennett, Kingston, Wallace & Dent.

Bremen Schooner Mary Collins, Baltimore, W. Daniell.
Brig Flying Allemandre (Austr.), Pommerenk, Dunkirk, Hombres & Butchen.
Conqueror, Rostelle, Savannah, Boyd & Hincken.
American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Barque Ida, Thorsen, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Son.
Schr. Catherine (Bermh.), Rickmers, Baltimore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
William Wilson (Br.), Flannigan, Gibraltar.
Maria Sophia (Hamb.), Witt, Cienfuegos, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Schawyn, Taylor, Havana, Baker, Blakeman & Mackenzie.
Mary Ann, Bloomer, Rhinebeck.
C. R. Brown & Co.
Brig Sophie Harriman, (Hansv.), Albers, Rio Grande del Sur, Rogers Bros.
Balear, (Mex.), Baldwin, Tampico, H. K. King & Co.
Arunda (Br.), McDougall, Pernambuco, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Caroline, Cochran, Barbadoes, Jones & Lonch.
Phantom, (Br.), Campbell, Glace Bay, George F. Butler.
Alice Franklin, Brown, Havana, H. S. Vining.
Herman, Alberti, (Hol.), Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Schr. Hartford, Bowman, Portland, J. V. Hayland.
Maria, (Br.), Crowell, Jacmel, P. R. De Wolf.
Jonathan May, Cobb, Washington, C. H. Pierson.
Yorktown, Weeden, Baltimore, Merritt & Abbott.
Maria, Wilmington, Del., Meltze & Steele.
Mexican, Port-au-Plata, McColl & Trim.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Georgia, Glenell, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th inst., and passengers to Williams & Guion. 11th inst., lat. 41 20, lon. 41 30, signalized ship Rhein, bound E. 16th, lat. 44 14, lon. 41, signalized ship Ellen Demming, bound E.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Daniell.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupar & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull,